IRELAND THE SOUTH.



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IRELAND:

DUBLIN; WICKLOW; WATERFORD; CORK;
 LIMERICK; KILLARNEY;

ETC., ETC.

THE SOUTH:

A LECTURE FOR THE MAGIC LANTERN, AND A GUIDE TO THE TOURIST.



THE LETTERPRESS DESCRIPTIONS BY

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AUTHOR (WITH MRS. S. C. HALL) OF "IRELAND: ITS SCENERY AND CHARACTER;"
"A WEEK AT KILLARNEY;" AND GUIDE-BOOKS TO THE NORTH, SOUTH,
EAST, AND WEST OF IRELAND.

LONDON POULTON AND SON, PHOTO-PUBLISHERS.



AND

LIST OF LANTERN SLIDES FOR THE LECTURE.

- 1. Kingstown Harbour.
- 2. Sackville Street, Dublin.
- 3. Trinity College, Dublin.
- 4. St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.
- 5. Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin.
- 6. The Custom House, Dublin.
- 7. Bray.
- 8. The Irish Jaunting Car.
- 9. The Dargle, Wicklow.
- 10. Powerscourt Waterfall, Wicklow.
- 11. The Devil's Glen, Wicklow.
- 12. The Vale of Avoca, Wicklow.
- 13. The Glen of the Downs, Wick-low.
- 14. Lough Dan, Wicklow.
- 15. Glendalough, Wicklow.
- 16. St. Canice Cathedral, Kilkenny.
- 17. Kilkenny Castle.
- 18. Jerpoint Abbey.
- 19. Cross at Clonmacnois.
- 20. Reginald's Tower, Waterford.
- 21. Dunbrody Abbey, Wexford.
- 22. Blamey Castle, Cork.
- 23. Patrick's Bridge, Cork.
- 24. Queenstown, Co. Cork.
- 25. Bantry Bay and Glengariff.
- 26. Cromwell's Bridge, Glengariff.

- 27. Gougane Barra.
- 28. Keim-an-eigh Pass.
- 29. Ross Castle, Killarney.
- 30. The Lower Lake, Killarney.
- 31. Glena, Killarney.
- 32. Brickeen Bridge, Killarney.
- 33. The Meeting of the Waters—Killarney.
- 34. The Old Weir Bridge, Killarney.
- 35. The Old Weir Bridge: Distant View.
- 36. Torc Lake, Killarney.
- 37. The Torc Waterfall, Killarney.
- 38. The Eagle's Nest, Killarney.
- 39. Upper Lake, Purple Mountain.
- 40. The Gap of Dunloe, Killarney.
- 41. The Black Valley, Killarney.
- 42. Mucross Abbey, Killarney.
- 43. O'Sullivan's Cascade.
- The Lakes of Killarney: General View.
- 45. Limerick City.
- 46. The Treaty Stone, Limerick.
- 47. Desmond's Castle, Adare.
- 48. Cong Abbey, Co. Mayo.
- 49. The Rock of Cashel.
- 50. Holy Cross Abbey.

POULTON AND SON, PHOTO-PUBLISHERS, LONDON,

AND ALL OPTICIANS.





ANY are the Tourists who visit Ireland:
my object. in this Book, is to increase
the number. In Ireland, the stranger
is ever, proverbially, welcome. For
every visitor, Ireland obtains a new
friend. All travellers testify to the
safety of travelling there. There is
not a single instance recorded of any
Tourist being injured or insulted.
These are not startling truths: but they
are truths of import. For my own
part, I have "posted" on the common

car of the country, from time to time, during several journeys, fully six thousand miles, through highways and byeways: often housed at very humble inns: at all hours of the day and night: I have never met the slightest disagreeable interruption, and never lost the value of a shilling. Therefore, I bear glad testimony to the honesty, courtesy, kindness, and gratitude, of all classes of the Irish—of all grades—from the highest to the lowest. I believe my opinion to be that of far the largest proportion of the English people: that in England there is an almost universal desire to serve Ireland, if it can be shown how England may do so; that the interests of the two countries are mutual and inseparable: that to unite them in the bonds of friendship will be the most useful, as it is the most sacred, of all duties.

I therefore gladly accede to a request that I write the letterpress descriptions of a very attractive mode of making the country better known.* The task may be humble: but my purpose will be answered, and my reward considerable, if I induce Tourists to pass holidays there. The cost will be comparatively small; the monthly return tickets of the North-Western are not costly; the journey and voyage will be between sunrise and sunset of a summer day; they may breakfast in London and dine in Dublin: comfortable carriages take them to Holyhead, and enormous steamboats carry them across the channel in less than four hours—the great size and skilful construction of the boats effectually arresting sea-sickness.

The hotels are everywhere replete with comfort: at the "Shelbourne" in Stephen's Green, the admirably conducted "Railway Hotel" at Killarney (close to the station), the excellent "Imperial" in Cork, and the "Donegal Arms" in Belfast †—stately, but by no means expensive, as compared with similar establishments in England and Scotland—there will be but one desire, a desire to make the stranger comfortable, and to minister with care, courtesy, and consideration, to all his needs.

It is a reproach to be no better acquainted with our own country than with foreign lands. There are many who have been "up the Rhine" who have never seen the Shannon; gazed upon Mont Blanc who have never looked on Carran Tuel; have been more content to bear the insolence and frauds of continental douaniers and hotel lords, than to court the civility, attention, and zealous service of landlords and waiters at Irish Inns—to sustain, in short, the drawbacks and cost of foreign travel rather than make the infinitely happier Tour nearer home. To such I make this appeal: promising them an ample recompense of enjoyment arising from a month of car and rail-

^{*} There are few entertainments more rational, more intellectual, or more instructive than that which is afforded by the venerable and time-honoured MAGIC LANTERN: advantages that are very greatly augmented and enhanced by recent improvements; those more especially that are known under the name of "Dissolving Views."

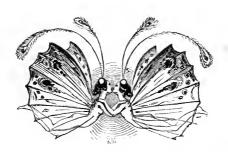
[†] No doubt there are other hotels as good, and in all respects as well-conducted, but of those I name I write from experience.

way journeys about Ireland. I write what I have written more than once, and rejoice that I am called upon to write it again:—
"Those who require relaxation from labour, or may be advised to seek health under the influence of a mild climate, or search for sources of novel and rational amusement, or draw from change of scene a stimulus to wholesome excitement, or covet acquaintance with the charms of Nature, or wish to study a people full of original character, cannot project an excursion to any part of Europe that will afford a more ample recompense than may be supplied by a visit to Ireland."

In this brief Introduction I have said nothing of the scenic attractions of the country; they will be shown and described in the pages that follow. In passing from the capital to the South, or in journeying thence to the North, the Tourist will learn that for wild sea-coasts and mountain rocks of savage grandeur he need not voyage to Norway; he will find them, abundantly, along the coast that borders Antrim, the shores that keep the ocean out of Kerry Lakes, and where it hems in the bogs and arid wastes of irreclaimed — if not irreclaimable — yet grandly beautiful, Connemara: while for landscape loveliness there are parts of Ireland that surpass those of any country of the world.

I greet all comers, therefore, with a sentence they will often hear during their visit—in pleasant voices of warm hearts—

"YE'RE WELCOME TO IRELAND!"



HINTS TO LECTURERS IN USING THE MAGIC LANTERN.

TO enable the Lecturer to feel as much at ease as possible when giving his reading, it is advisable to thoroughly study it previously; he will thus be able to deliver it with far greater effect. We respectfully tender to him this information and advice.

Thus: arrange the slides in your rack box, as they will be used when shown; then, as each would come on the screen, remove it and hold it at a slight inclination, a short distance from a piece of white paper, which will enable you to see the principal objects on the slide; then compare it with the reading, and you will have no hesitation in using the pointer. Proceed thus through the entire set, putting each back into the box as used.

In giving the *fublic reading*, some signal must be adopted, to give notice to the operator with the lantern when to change the slides: that is most easily done by a slight tinkle of a small hand-bell, at the point in the reading previously arranged, and allowing time for one slide to dissolve into the next, to do which takes about fifteen seconds.

N.B. In this book the portions in large type form the LANTERN lecture. Those in small type are designed to give enlarged information concerning the beautiful, or grand, or interesting, scenery of Ireland.



1. KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.

THE Tourist in Ireland, by way of Holyhead (the easiest and pleasantest of all the routes, occupying but eleven hours between London and Dublin), will step ashore at KINGSTOWN, anciently Dunleary, the name being changed when, in 1821, George IV. trod, for the first time, on Irish soil, amid the plaudits of enthusiastic subjects. A pillar marks the spot on which the royal foot was placed. The Bay of Dublin has been compared, for spacious grandeur and for sea beauties, with the Bay of Naples. It is perfect as a sea shelter. The Wicklow mountains look down upon it, and the fair hill, Killiney, seems at once its grace and its guardian. The railway (six miles) takes him beside the Bay into the terminus at Dublin, supplying charming views all the way. At the landing-place, the tourist will be surrounded by car boys,—eager rivals of the railroad. On our latest visit we were subjected to their importunities; pointing to the railway, one of them thus addressed us: "Arrah! I wonder at yer honner, that wouldn't rather be wisk'd up to Dublin in my nate little car than be dragged to Dublin—at the tail of a Taa-kettle!"

INGSTOWN, which, in 1821, consisted of little more than an assemblage of hovels, is now almost a city of gentlemen's seats. It is the favourite resort of the wealthier citizens, and is reached in half an hour from the bustle and business of Dublin. There are capital hotels here: many who arrive from England in the evening (the steamboat lands its passengers at about 9 o'clock), prefer to spend the night in one of them, and journey to the city in the morning. The suburb (for it is nearly that) has a cheerful air, and conveys little idea of the poverty to be encountered farther on. The object always in sight, on entering the harbour, is the Island of Howth.

always in sight, on entering the harbour, is the Island of Howth. Howth is a fair and fertile island, containing a noble castle of the Earls, some interesting antiquities, fishermen's cabins, and gentlemen's seats. It forms an attractive object, seen from any point of view. Between it and the opposite shore is another island, long and narrow. It obtained, and has retained, the name of "Ireland's eye." Beyond that again is a yet larger island, that of Lambay.

2. SACKVILLE STREET, DUBLIN.

A ND so we enter Dublin, the capital city of Ireland. We are in its principal street, Sackville Street. The pillar is Nelson's Pillar; the building to the right of it is the Post Office, a very beautiful structure, erected in 1815. The street is remarkably wide, a street of first-class shops, hotels, and clubs. It is always bustling and active. There are other broad and spacious streets, and other and grander public buildings. It is a fair, nay, a beautiful city, most happily located, with the sea and sea breezes giving health, the near mountains sending to it temperate winds, rich in picturesque suburbs on all sides, and giving at once assurance of a country that nature has abundantly blessed. "Sweet Dublin, agra," I heard an Irish emigrant exclaim, "will I ever see the likes of ye?"

UBLIN holds rank as the second city of the Empire. It is somewhat above three miles long in a direct line from east to west; of nearly equal breadth from north to south, and is encompassed by a circular road. It contains above 800 streets and 30,000 houses. The river Liffey runs through its centre. Its mayor is a Lord Mayor, so created by Charles I. Its squares are among the largest in Europe. In Stephen's Green is one of the best-managed hotels of the kingdom —"the Shelbourne,"—a well-built, conveniently arranged, and admirably regulated building, constructed for the especial purpose, with all modern appliances. No description of Dublin can so aptly and fitly characterize it as the quaint lines of Oid Stanihurst:—"The seat of this city is of all sides pleasant, comfortable, and wholesome; if you would traverse hills they are not far off; if champaign ground, it lieth of all parts; if you would be delighted with fresh water, the famous river called the Liffey runneth fast by; if you will take a view of the sea, it is at hand."

3. TRINITY COLLEGE.

WE take the visitor to TRINITY COLLEGE; his back is to Dame Street, facing the main entrance. Look, to admire, with intense admiration, the two statues of two Irish worthies—Oliver Goldsmith and Edmund Burke. They are grand productions of the great sculptor, Foley, who may take rank with the immortal men, his countrymen, he has thus commemorated. It is a fine structure, the new parts as well as the old; see its hall and its library, and pass through the corridors where students dwell, to venerate the name of the founder, Queen Elizabeth. Then ramble through the skilfully laid out grounds, and con over the names of the many celebrities who have trodden them, and there taken in the light that enlightened the world. In many ways, Trinity College, Dublin, is one of the most interesting as well as suggestive of the edifices of Ireland, and one of its institutions that can be characterized as "time-honoured."

HE Dublin University returns two members to Parliament. It was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1591; the charter was confirmed and extended by James I.: other sovereigns conferred upon it other privileges. Until within a few years, it was so exclusively Protestant in character and government, and in law, that no Roman Catholic could have been either a fellow or a scholar. A more enlightened policy has, however, thrown open its doors so wide that no distinction of creed now keeps any candidate from its highest honours.

4. ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

THERE is no sacred edifice in Ireland, and there are few in England, more interesting than the Cathedral of St. Patrick: interesting not alone for its antiquity, but as the resting-place of many of Ireland's greatest men—heroes of the pen as well as the sword—and as associated with the history of that part of the Kingdom. Until within the last thirty years it was almost a ruin: the patriotism of a Dublin citizen, Mr. Benjamin Guinness, gloriously and effectually restored it, at an enormous expenditure of money and with judicious taste. Honour to the name of a good man and a generous patriot! He obtained a

baronetcy from an appreciative Sovereign and a grateful country. His son, who is equally a philanthropist, inherits the title, and continues the work of the father for the good of Ireland especially, but for all human kind. St. Patrick's Cathedral will be their monument to the end of time.

HE Cathedral was commenced in 1190, by John Comyn, the then Archbishop of Dublin, by whom it was dedicated to the patron saint of Ireland. It is said to have been erected on the site of a far earlier Christian church, built by the saint himself, A.D. 448. It is situate in the poorer part of Dublin; the houses that surround it, although recently much improved, are of the humbler order; but an hour spent in the Cathedral will be an hour well spent, less in examining architectural details than in reading the names of the many great worthies who are interred therein. When I visited the very venerable church, my guide was Sir Benjamin Guinness, whose restorations were then in progress. He was a kindly and courteous gentleman, whose memory is entitled to all honour. The changes he effected were few, following as nearly as was possible the ancient model, and desiring that nothing should seem new. Those who remember its condition thirty years ago, when it was little else than a receptacle for dirt, and full of broken pillars, arches, and seats, and compare it with its condition now, will cherish the memory of the Restorer no less than that of the Founder. He removed from his country a reproach, and gave back to Ireland one of her noblest edifices that time and neglect had defaced and degraded.

5. CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

ONLY of importance second to that of St. Patrick is Christ Church, also a cathedral, although the one is but a few steps from the other. That also has been restored—by Henry Roe, Esq. (a patriotic Dublin citizen), and restored with judicious care, avoiding changes as evils, and adhering as closely as possible to the original. Its date is of the ninth century. Here Strongbow, the Anglo-Norman conqueror of Ireland, was laid in death; and the church contains the dust of many great men who contributed to the honour and glory of their country.

HERE are not many other churches in Dublin worthy of special note. In the Church of St. Anne was buried, in 1835, the poetess Felicia Hemans, who died in a house in Dawson Street, nigh at hand; it is the house at the corner of Stephen's Green. Let the Tourist make pilgrimage to both: the one will call up memories of a good woman who ranks among the greatest and best of the English poets: here she wrote one of the sweetest of her poems, "The Sabbath Sonnet:" and in the church will be seen a mural tablet containing her name, her age, and the day of her death—the 16th May, 1835; the following lines, from one of her compositions, being underneath:—

"Calm on the bosom of thy God,
Fair spirit, rest thee now!
E'en while with us thy footsteps trod
His seal was on thy brow.
Dust to its narrow house beneath!
Soul to its place on high!
They that have seen thy look in death
No more may fear to die."

6. THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE is a lonesome building, now; unhappily, where little business is done. Many of the great rooms are empty, although some are allocated to public offices. Along the adjacent quays there are but a few ships; the steamboats go from the Long Wall, a mile lower down, or from the port at Kingstown. Yet it is a beautiful structure that has been thus so much deserted. Let us hope for a time when commerce will again raise its head in the Irish capital, when, although tidewaiters, gaugers, and Custom House officers of various kinds, will be no longer needed, exporters and importers will require the spacious chambers and store vaults that are now desolate. There are unmistakable signs of a coming commercial prosperity: the hope is not a vain hope.

HERE are other public buildings in Dublin worthy of note. There are, perhaps, more in this city than in any other city of the kingdom, excepting London. The Exchange is a fine structure; its form is nearly a square of 100 feet, and it is crowned by a dome in the centre. So is the Post Office, the first stone of which was laid in 1815. The College of Surgeons may take rank next; and next the Lying-in Hospital. To these may be added the Exhibition Palace, near Stephen's Green, built for a purpose indicated by its name. It is presided over by Sir Edward Lee, but is the property of Sir Arthur Guinness. Here are grand halls for public meetings, bazaars, and festive gatherings of all kinds; it is a very useful adjunct to the metropolis, as well as one of the architectural graces of the city. Leinster House (the Ducal palace) is now the Irish National Gallery, where the Department of Science and Art has its school. The Mansion House is a poor dwelling, although its centre hall is an apartment of much grandeur and beauty—larger, perhaps, than any other room in the kingdom, unsupported by pillars. But the public buildings most noteworthy are, first, the Old Parliament House, long ago converted into the Bank of Ireland—a shrine of the money-changers. The Four Courts are the law courts of Ireland. They are all held under the one roof of a fine structure on the north bank of the Liffey. The lofty circular dome is a striking object seen from all elevations. The hall is surrounded with Corinthian columns. The Chapel Royal is in the Castle yard. The Castle is of great antiquity; some portions of it date as far back as the eighth century, when the Danish sea-kings held precarious sway in Ireland.

The chapel is a fine Gothic edifice, richly decorated both within and without. The Birmingham Tower is seen in immediate association with it; its date as a prison for State criminals is remote, but it was rebuilt just a century ago, and is now a depot for State documents. The most renowned public structures of Dublin are thus congregated in or near Dame Street; branching from it is Westmoreland Street, which leads to Carlisle Bridge, close to which is a statue of Smith O'Brien, of whom it may surely be said—whatever view may be taken of his brief career—he died too soon. Almost at the street corner is a statue of the poet, Thomas Moore, a good as well as a great man, of whom Ireland is rightly and justly proud. It is a very poor affair, considered as a work of Art. He was born in one of the streets adjacent, Aunger Street, on the 28th of May, 1779; and a "centenary" meeting in Dublin, on the 28th of May, 1879, did homage to the chiefest among the bards—of whom his friend Byron said, "He was the Poet of all circles and the idol of his own." I have endeavoured to do justice to this illustrious memory.* The Bank demands a few more words. It is classed among the most perfect examples of British architecture; and, perhaps, is not surpassed in Europe. It is built of Portland stone, and is remarkable for an absence of all meretricious ornament—pure, graceful, and dignified, the stately and beautiful structure has sacrificed none of its attributes to Time.

7. BRAY.

BRAY, overlooked by Killiney Hill, and backed by the Wicklow mountains, with its martello tower, foolishly built as a "protection" against foreign invaders, is one of the prettiest and pleasantest sea-bathing places in the kingdom; where ocean has full sway, where there are usually mild and health-giving breezes, and where all the necessaries and comforts of life may be obtained at prices that would startle and alarm half Brighton, and excite the envy of the other half. It is but ten miles from Dublin, and is reached by railway; but the road is far better, for it passes through famous Donnybrook, and also one of the lions of the island—the rugged and savage Scalp.

And here begins the picturesque County of Wicklow.

RAY, although in Dublin county, borders that of Wicklow; Wicklow is the garden of Ireland. It is, however, not altogether fertile and beautiful; on the contrary, it is full of barren hills, unproductive bogs, and sterile plains. Its charms consist in the numerous breaks among the mountains, through which run clear, and rapid, and ever brawling rivers rushing about huge rocks, the sides clothed with underwood, relieved by abundant finely grown trees; glens of surpassing attraction—rich in the gifts that are only given by all-bountiful Nature. Dean Swift likened the county to a "frieze mantle fringed with gold lace." Rare gems in coarse settings are these beautiful ravines, where luxuriant growths of foliage are nourished by wild streams that rush from cataracts.

^{* &}quot;A Memory of Thomas Moore," with a photographic portrait of the Poet, from the portrait by Sir M. A. Shee, and wood-engravings of his birthplace, dwelling-place at Sloperton, and the grave in which he is buried at Sloperton, Wilts.

From adjacent heights, found everywhere, views are obtained; some of the lesser hills may be ascended without fatigue—and what a prospect!—the nearer, the more distant, all delight the mind and excite the fancy of the gazer, and all are bounded by the ocean, dashing against fantastic rocks, and flinging the white spray far above them. All these charms are within an hour's distance of a crowded metropolis: a prodigious boon to those who in "populous city pent" require occasional intercourse with Nature, either as a means of healthful relaxation, or holiday enjoyment. There is certainly no part of the British Islands that supplies, so easily, so many of both; and thus introduced, we enter the county of Wicklow.

8. THE IRISH JAUNTING CAR.

A ND here we mount one of the far-famed IRISH JAUNTING . CARS; not that it is absolutely necessary: for a railway runs through the beautiful county—the county of Wicklow. But the car by all means; the chances are that we shall have a pleasant and witty driver, sure of a civil one, who will, no doubt, wile us out of an extra fee—it is "a way they have," everywhere, and you will not be deaf to the appeal. "Arrah thin! sure it's not putting him off wid a shilling ye'd be, and making the horse ashamed of his passengers." "Ah!" said a driver to us, "it isn't continting me wid a shilling ye'd be—if ye knew but all." "Well," we said, "we'll give you another shilling if you tell us what you mean by that." This was his answer: "That I druv yer honour the last three miles wid'out a linch-pin!" The Irish car has been aptly compared with the Irish character, which enables you to see only one side of everything. But it is a pleasant vehicle to travel by, and there may be regret that it is much displaced in towns by imitations of the English cab. We see its construction at a glance: the travellers on either side; the driver perched upon an elevated seat between them.

HERE is another sort of car—the "Inside Jaunting Car"—enclosed: for use chiefly in bad weather; and there is Bianconi's travelling car, introduced by an Italian, whose name is, as it ought to be, honoured throughout Ireland. But the "Common Car" is the favourite of all tourists; the ease with which one can jump off and on, to examine any object on the road being one of its main recommendations, while if the horse stumbles there is no danger, one is on his feet in a second. I might fill a volume with anecdotes of the drolleries of the car drivers, always ready with an answer and never admitting ignorance; with natural wit that sparkles not only in words but in looks, with the invariable shoulder-shrug when expressive silence is a response. They are more sedate now than they were formerly, and their clothing is not only

never rags as it used to be, but has seldom a patch. Indeed rags are now exceptional; the old reproach of the English traveller is applicable no longer, that "he never knew what English beggars did with their cast-off clothes until he came to Ireland." The chances are, however, that the driver will be a funny fellow, and a good guide to places you desire to know something about, and he will certainly do his best to interest and amuse you en route.

9. THE DARGLE, WICKLOW.

THE first, out of Dublin, of the famous Wicklow Glens is The Dargle. It is a ravine between two hills, the sides clothed with trees and underwood, through which rushes a brawling river, fighting with huge rocks that vainly strive to impede its progress into ocean. Enormous trees overhang the river on either side, sometimes meeting and forming a natural bridge; occasional breaks show distant prospects; the ear as well as the eye lets in delights, for the stream is musical. In short, the Dargle is a chasm of marvellous beauty, and if no other part of Ireland be visited by the Tourist he will have some idea of the graces and beauties that Nature has bestowed upon the country.

S the Dargle is, usually, the beauty of Wicklow first introduced to its visitors, and as, in consequence of its short distance from Dublin, many travellers examine that, although no other portions of the country, it has attained to greater celebrity than others—more magnificent, and picturesque: yet, it may be a question whether in variety it is anywhere surpassed. The ravine is of great depth; the hills on either side are clothed by gigantic trees and underwood, out of which occasionally protrude bare rugged rocks; the slopes are not precipitous, but may be easily ascended to the summits, or descended to the river, natural seats being formed, here and

slopes are not precipitous, but may be easily ascended to the summits, or descended to the river, natural seats being formed, here and there, by the moss-covered banks, upborne by high trunks of mighty oaks. At times, however, the sides are exceedingly steep, and in some instances perfectly barren; very often they are completely overhung by the branches of aged trees, impending directly over the current, and forming natural bridges to connect the two sides. The thick foliage produces continual screens, so that the river although heard is often unseen; but a step or two in advance and its full glory meets the eye, breaking over masses of granite, topped by its spray, raging and roaring onwards in a succession of falls, sometimes so narrow that a child might leap across, and anon widening into a miniature lake. Nearly in the centre of the glen is a large crag, covered with herbage, "the brightest of green," called the "Lover's Leap;" it hangs over the torrent, and from this spot the best view of the valley is obtained. In the Dargle there are Pools where the rushing river not only abates its fury, but seems to come to a full stop and shows the charm of tranquillity. They are calm among rocks; the breezes float quietly over them; the trees wave gently above and around them; and sitting by the side of any one of these deeps, the ear is regaled by distant murmurs that convey ideas of brawls from which there is thus an escape: the nigh-at-hand cataract is heard only in music.

10. POWERSCOURT WATERFALL, WICKLOW.

It is to its Waterfall that Powerscourt is mainly indebted for renown; the grounds are lovely, but that is grand; there are grander in the South, no doubt, but there is a special charm about this, and now and then it rivals the cataract glories of Killarney. It is about three miles distant from the house, but its roar is often distinctly audible there. It is nearly perpendicular, the entire height being about 300 feet; and in flood times the flush of water rushes at one bound from the summit to the base, in one broad sheet, unbroken by a single projecting rock, accompanied by an absolute roar amid which the sound of a trumpet would be barely audible at the distance of a yard.

OWERSCOURT is one of the lions of Wicklow County. The demesne of the Viscount Powerscourt is not large, and his mansion is neither castle nor palace; it is a comfortable country house of the second class, with claim to elegance and pretension to stateliness, however, and is seen to much advantage from the main road. The grounds, freely open to Tourists, are beautifully laid out; hill and dale, wood and water, are skilfully blended or divided, and here certainly Art has done much to improve Nature. Waterfalls are among the leading attractions, and the most marked features, in the landscape scenery of Ireland. They are encountered in all parts of the country: first because of its hilly and mountainous character, and its large supply of streams and rivers, and next as a result of the moisture of the climate and the frequent rain-falls; these, indeed, form the only drawbacks to travelling in that country, and Tourists must be warned that a supply of waterproof clothing should be a primary part of their luggage. The evil is not altogether an evil, for it gives nourishment to the abundant foliage: hence the title "The Evergreen Isle." It is related of Charles Fox that having spent half-a-dozen days in Ireland and being "kept in" all the time by a perpetual downpour, he ever afterwards when meeting a native, put the question to him—"By the way is that shower over yet?" Mervyn Wingfield, K.P., is the seventh Viscount in the Peerage of Ireland, and one of its Representative Peers.

11. THE DEVIL'S GLEN, WICKLOW.

THE DEVIL'S GLEN resembles the Ravine of the Dargle, but is more picturesque and beautiful. It is a "cut" in the mountain, made, according to legend, by Satan when escaping from a holy hermit—long before the Christian era! The water, from a graceful fall, rushes wildly and fiercely over huge rocks, brawling on its course, flinging aloft the spray, and so nourishing the growth of trees and underwood that flourish luxuriantly on

either side. Pleasant walks have been formed by the generous and sympathetic Lord; summer-houses are judiciously placed where visitors may rest and be thankful; the mingled music of the rapid stream and the healthful breeze and the happy singing of the song-birds greet the ear, while the eye takes in delight. It is only a mile long, but, perhaps, there is no glen of the kind in Ireland so perfectly beautiful as this.

NARROW road-but not too narrow for ordinary carriages-shadowed all the way by luxuriant trees, runs for nearly a mile to the iron gate that bars the passage of all intruders, but where a call for admission is at once answered. As we enter (the overhanging foliage has hitherto concealed its character) the scene that bursts upon the sight is inconceivably grand and beautiful. We are between two high mountains, the precipitous sides of one being covered with the finest forest trees of innumerable forms and hues, the greater number having been planted by the hands of Nature; but where she had manifested neglect or indifference, Art has acted as a skilful and judicious attendant, and provided a remedy for the omission. The other mountain is

rugged and half naked, huge masses of uncovered stone jutting out over the brawling river, into which they seem ready to fall, and where gigantic rocks have striven to stay the onward progress of the wrathful current—in vain.

12. THE VALE OF AVOCA, WICKLOW.

THE VALE OF AVOCA! Who will not call to memory the touching and charming melody of the poet Moore!

> "Sweet Vale of Avoca, how calm could I rest, In thy bosom of peace with the friends I love best!"

It is a very beautiful valley, suggesting tranquillity and blissful retirement from the cares and perplexities of life. A forest of some extent clothes the hill on one side, the other expands somewhat into dells and glens, each one of which is lovely, while the river Avonmore flows calmly between them.

AMBLE where we will in the beautiful county, especially if we follow the course of any of its many rivers, we shall be sure to meet some valley, or dale, or glen, that suggests sensations and sentiments such as those to which "the great bard of Erin" has given utterance in one of the most famous and favourite of the Irish melodies. A tree is pointed out, and will be shown to all Tourists, under which he is said to have written the lines. That is a myth. I was sitting one evening with the poet and his wife at Sloperton. I told him what rumour had said, and asked him if he would tell me where he did write the poem. He looked marvellously wise, shook his head, and answered, "Ah! that is a secret I never tell to any one!" Mrs. Moore whispered to me, "It was in an attic at Brompton!" No matter; the

song will live for ever, in delicious music and immortal verse. "The Meeting of the Waters" is in the Vale of Avoca. Gazing from one of the adjacent heights, the visitor will echo the sentiment of the poet—

"There is not in this wide world a valley so sweet
As that vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet."

It is at the commencement of the vale, the charms of which increase as we proceed. The waters that meet here are the Avonmore and the Avonbeg—the Avon big and the Avon little. They are placid where they join, as if Nature meant them to be united and happy in wedlock. Here a hundred torrents from neighbouring hills commingle and are at peace. The swards are the "brightest of green;" the woods are full of trees the foliage of which does not change or fall; and if the poet has immortalized the scene, it is because all beautiful Nature inspired his verse. There is a second meeting, somewhat farther on, near "the wooden bridge;" but the bridge is of stone, the famous old bridge of wood having been long ago removed. At the back of the very comfortable inn (where, of course, cars may be had in abundance) is the Hill of Knocknamokill; it is a hill that the Tourist will do well to ascend, for nowhere can the valley be seen to greater advantage. A winding path, arched by the branches of finely grown trees, and bordered with myriads of wild flowers, leads to the summit.

13. THE GLEN OF THE DOWNS, WICKLOW.

THERE is yet another glen to picture—The Glen of The Downs; to say much concerning it would be merely to repeat that it is of great beauty, clad on either side by venerable trees, on which look down huge mountains; giving emphasis to the quaint song—

"O! the Wicklow hills are very high!"

CAN add little to what I have written of the picturesque glens of Wicklow. The Glen of the Downs does not differ much in landscape interest and beauty from that just described. There is a village here and a gentleman's seat, but little else to distinguish it; the mountains look down upon it, and the fertilising river runs through it. It is worthy of note, that in all such places the effects of light and shade produce effects that seem magical, changing in an instant from deep gloom to intense brightness, and entirely altering the character of the scene. That is, indeed, one of the peculiarities of Irish scenery: as in the song of the poet, when he sings of the smile and the tear that

"blend like the rainbow that hangs in thy skies."

Not far from this are the Wicklow Gold Mines. The reader must not be startled; the mines are not worked now; the produce did not pay the cost, and they are abandoned. It is sufficiently well known that gold was in old times found in Ireland in great abundance; "the collar of gold" that Malachi wore when he trounced "the proud invader" is but one of a thousand cases in proof. When I first visited Wicklow in 1840, the mine was in full work; I saw the gold dug from the bowels of the harmless earth; saw the mine-diggers busy at their work; saw it sifted and washed out of the gravel and clay; weighed it in my palm, and became assured of its existence—there, at all events. Some day or other, there may be added to the other evils that afflict Ireland the discovery of gold by the banks of its rivers, in the crevices of its mountains, or in mines more productive than is that of Wicklow.

14. LOUGH DAN, WICKLOW.

OUGH DAN is one of the gloomiest, yet ranks among the grandest, of the lesser Irish lakes. It is in the midst of bare mountains—one of several of the same order that are found in the interior of the country. A thousand wild streams find their way to it from hill-sides, looking like threads of silver, and a broad river runs through it. Seen from any of the heights, the effect is startling: for its gloomy grandeur strongly impresses the mind in contrast with the delicious beauty of the fertile glens the Tourist has traversed. It is the dinner of the Eremite after the banquet of the Sybarite.

HERE are several other such lakes, more or less savage, all having the same character of intense gloom; Lough Tay and Luggelaw may be named as chief among them. Not far off is the famous wood of Shillelah:—

"O, word of fear, Unpleasing to a southern ear."

The wood is of small extent, and the terrible oak saplings that flourished at many a fair in the "good old days" of faction fights, are rarely procurable in the district, although base imitations, by no means the "raal things," will be proffered to credulous travellers. Much of the "great wood" was cut down by the famous and unfortunate Lord Strafford, who had wrested it from the original proprietors, the O'Biernes—(a descendant still holds lands in the vicinity, and represents the county in Parliament)—a "legal right" being established by proof that the Irish chieftain was "unable to produce any written title to his lands!"

15. GLENDALOUGH, WICKLOW.

THE great lion of Wicklow County is GLENDALOUGH; the Lake
"Whose gloomy shore
Skylark never wanders o'er."

Its attractions, however, are derived from The Seven Churches and The Round Tower, the ruins of which are enclosed by bare and barren mountains, and border the gloomy lake; they have been puzzles for centuries; their history, origin, and purpose are as obscure as they were centuries ago. The Round Tower first attracts the eye. Here we see the bed of St. Kevin, the founder; a cave on the side of a rock, reached with difficulty and some danger. The ruins of the "Churches" which may still be traced make the mystical number "seven." It will be

impossible to move about them without solemn thought on the mutability of all works of human hands; a scene of deeper and more enhancing interest can hardly be found in any part of the world—including Baalbec, the Colosseum, the Parthenon, and even British Stonehenge.

HERE is, indeed, no spot in Ireland more solemnly exciting or more suggestive than Glendalough; it was a city in old times—a school for learning, a college for religion, a receptacle for holy men, a sanctuary for the oppressed, an asylum for the poor, a hospital for the sick. The city is now desolate, the voice of prayer, except when some wearied peasant is laid beneath the turf, is never heard within its precincts; year after year the ruins fall nearer to the earth, the relics of its grandeur are trodden under foot, and another generation may search even for their foundations in vain. It is impossible to look upon the scene without "waking some thoughts divine," receiving a lesson upon the mutability of the works of man, and feeling as if a fearful prophecy had

been fulfilled :--

"The taper shall be quench'd, the belfries mute, And, mid their choirs unroof'd by selfish rage, The warbling wren shall find a leafy cage; The gadding bramble hang her purple fruit; And the green lizard and the gilded newt Lead unmolested lives, and die of age."

16. ST. CANICE CATHEDRAL, KILKENNY.

KILKENNY CITY was at all times among the most renowned cities of Ireland. The church, dedicated to St. Canice, is said to have been erected on the site of an edifice coeval with the introduction of Christianity into the Island. Its ecclesiastic rank is next to that of St. Patrick, and Christ Church, in Dublin. It is full of interesting objects, dear to the historian and antiquary; has a round tower and a holy well a short way off; and is, altogether, as well as an interesting, an extensive and beautiful, pile. The building was commenced so long ago as the reign of Henry II. There are ruins of ancient churches and abbeys in the immediate vicinity yet older than the cathedral.

HE church is of a cruciform shape, surmounted with a tower disproportionately low. In extent it ranks next to the cathedral of St. Patrick and Christ Church in Dublin. The length from east to west is 226 feet, and the breadth from north to south is 123 feet. The nave is distributed into a centre and two lateral aisles, communicating by pointed arches springing from plain pillars of native marble, defaced unhappily by the brush of the limewasher. Four pointed windows illuminate each aisle, and the upper part of the nave is lighted by five quatrefoil windows. As the chief guardian of the PALE (the boundary that separated the English settlers from the native.

Irish), Kilkenny was long famous for the unnatural severity that for centuries divided the two races. Some idea of these "laws" may be arrived at by quoting two or three of them. The Statute of Kilkenny is an act memorable in the sad legislation of Ireland, but it was never completely executed, save in the county which gave it a name. It enacted that marriage, nurture of infants, or gossipred with the Irish, or submission to Irish law, should be deemed high treason. Any man of English race taking an Irish name, using the Irish language, or adopting Irish customs, was to forfeit goods and chattels, unless he gave security that he would conform to English manners. Finally, it was declared highly penal to entertain an Irish bard, minstrel, or story teller, or even to admit an Irish horse to graze on the pasture of an Englishman. In consequence of the enforcement of this statute, Kilkenny was called emphatically "the English county," a distinction which it has long lost.

17. KILKENNY CASTLE.

KILKENNY CASTLE is the seat of the Ormonds. They rank among the most illustrious of Ireland's peers; they have long been "more Irish than the Irish:" the name "Butler" indicates their descent; they have been famous for centuries as sending into all countries good women and great men, brave and upright, loyal and true. The Castle, which dates from a very early period, has been judiciously restored, and is now among the most perfect as well as the most beautiful domestic edifices of the kingdom. It stands beside the "stubborn Nore," and presents to view a happy mingling of the ancient and the modern. Here some members of the family are always "at home."

City. Kilkenny is, in many ways, one of the most interesting, as well as the oldest, cities of Ireland. An ancient rhyme describes among its marvels—

"Fire without smoke; earth without bog; Water without mud; air without fog; And streets paved with marble."

Coal is obtained in Kilkenny; it gives no smoke; there are no bogs in the vicinity; the streets are literally paved with a black marble, raised in the locality; various circumstances, therefore, combine to render Kilkenny a beautiful city. The broad and rapid river Nore runs through it. There are many grand public buildings, the Roman Catholic cathedral being specially noticeable, while its history, as the chief city of the Protestant "Pale," is the early history of Ireland. A Parliament met here A.D. 1309, and many of its records have been preserved; a "Butts Cross" and a bulling yet remain, and the spot on which Cromwell stood to demand the surrender of the city may be pointed out to the curious inquirer. The city is even now divided into English Town and Irish Town.

18. JERPOINT ABBEY.

JERPOINT ABBEY is one of the grandest, and ranks among the most beautiful, of the monastic ruins of Ireland. It stands on a bank of the river Nore; its remains, with which the hand of the Destroyer has dealt more leniently than with others, leave a very forcible impression of their singular grandeur and beauty; they stand alone in their magnificence: there is no object within ken to distract attention—nothing to disturb the imagination in recalling them to their condition of wealth and splendour, to contrast them, after awhile, with their former state, as we pace through dilapidated aisles, among broken sculptured sepulchres of its ancient lords, or close-packed graves of the poor peasants of yesterday.

"We do love these ancient ruins, We never tread among them but we set Our foot upon some reverend history."

O long back as 1822 I.wrote a poem of some length on Jerpoint Abbey; twenty years afterwards I was surprised and gratified to find the poet Moore had quoted some of the stanzas in terms of marked approval in his "History of Ireland." It is a work of the long past, nearly sixty years have gone since it was (privately) printed; perhaps, therefore, the reader will permit me to give a quotation from the Poem here:—

"I gaze where Jerpoint's venerable pile,
Majestic in its ruins, o'er me lowers;
The worm now crawls through each untrodden aisle,
And the bat hides within its time-worn towers.
It was not thus, when, in the olden time,
The holy inmates of yon broken wall
Lived free from woes that spring from care or crime—
Those shackles which the grosser world enthral.
Then, when the setting sunbeams glisten'd o'er
The earth, arose to heaven the vesper song:
But now the sacred sound is heard no more,
No music floats the dreary aisles along;
Ne'er from its chancel soars the midnight prayer,
Its stillness broken by no earthly thing,
Save when the night-bird wakes the echoes there,

19. CLONMACNOIS.

Or the bat flutters its unfeather'd wing."

CLONMACNOIS is a cemetery of the ancient Irish kings: one of the venerable crosses, produce of the sculptor's art many centuries ago, is a principal feature among the dilapidated tombs of rulers, whose names are unknown to history.

The walls of a venerable church are also here, and the remains of an abbey. The ruins are on one of the banks of the stately Shannon. Such grand reminiscences of very remote ages are frequently encountered in Ireland: that of Clonmacnois is perhaps the grandest of them all. It is in the King's County.

CHOOLS were here in remote times, according to a venerable authority, Dr. O'Connor: hence its name—Cluan-mac-nois—"The secluded recess of the sons of nobles." The abbey is said to have been founded by St. Kieran, early in the sixth century, and its wealth is reported to have been so great that "almost half Ireland was within its bounds." Indisputable marks of former splendour may be easily found by those who search for them. In the immediate vicinity there are two Round Towers. If Ireland was not always an island of saints—any more so yesterday than it is to-day—it was ever famous for the production of learned men, and contributed teachers—monks principally—to all the nations of Europe. There is ample evidence of that fact to be found in the writings of "the Venerable Bede" and other English historians.

20. REGINALD'S TOWER, WATERFORD.

REGINALD'S TOWER is the lion of the city of Waterford. It is prominent on the quay—a singularly attractive object. Originally, it was one of the Anglo-Norman castles, but is said to have been a fortress at a much earlier period. In the reign of Edward III. it was a mint, and in that of George III. a jail. It remains a very picturesque object, of a class but rarely encountered in a populous city.

N all the Irish wars, foreign and domestic, Waterford has played an important part; not only have the Danes and Anglo-Normans been its conquerors, it stood a protracted siege against the English army, commanded by Cromwell in person, to whom it surrendered "after much parleying and fighting." At Waterford, the Suir is crossed by a WOODEN BRIDGE, connecting the county with that of Kilkenny. Both sides are populous. The city has a remarkably cheerful aspect: sea winds bring it health; and invigorating land breezes are brought from the Commeragh Mountains. The Cathedral, on the site of an ancient worship place, said to have been erected by "the Danes," is of considerable architectural value. The Suir is the "gentle Suire" of Spenser, which—

"Making way
By sweet Clonmel, adorns rich Waterford."

Its rank is among the noblest rivers of Ireland—broad, deep, and not too rapid. Below the city, and not far from Dunbrody, it joins the

"Stubborn Nore and goodlie Barrow."

The Suir may be classed among the most picturesque, as well as the longest and the broadest, of the Irish rivers; on its banks are many aristocratic seats,

with several thriving, and some picturesque, towns. Prominent among the latter is Lismore, the castle of the Dukes of Devonshire. The Dukes have never been resident landlords, but they have always been among the very best of Irish landlords—not only honourable and merciful, but generous and just. The present Duke is fortunate in having an agent in all respects excellent, whose father was the agent of the late Duke. I recall with grateful pleasure the memory of that great and good nobleman; if an absentee, the condition of his Irish estates and their management supplied conclusive evidence that absenteeism is not always an evil. I copy from "Ireland: its Scenery and Character," a passage I wrote concerning them in 1840:—"Every tenant upon the Duke's estate may, if he be honest and industrious, live as comfortably and as independently as the tenant of any landlord in England. He is not permitted to pay a larger rent than the agent knows he can afford to pay by moderate labour, and taking into account the chances of accidents and failures of crops; and every possible inducement is held out to him to improve his condition." I believe the observations apply with as much truth and force to the present Duke and his estimable agent.

21. DUNBRODY ABBEY.

VOYAGERS from England who take the Milford or Bristol or Liverpool route to Waterford, soon after they have passed the mouth of the spacious, grand, and very beautiful bay, will see, in the near distance, the venerable abbey of Dunbrody. It was founded towards the close of the twelfth century for Cistercian monks, by one of the Anglo-Norman chieftains, the principal leaders of Strongbow's knights having settled in this county—the county of Wexford. Wexford is admitted to be the model county of Ireland—of unequalled excellence for sea and soil, and women and men. The ruins are auspiciously situated, near where the Suir and the Barrow meet to augment the bay, and thus to "swell" St. George's Channel.



ATERFORD HARBOUR is of great beauty; beautiful in the grandeur of its mountains and its planted hill slopes. Vessels of a thousand tons discharge cargoes at the quays, and in all respects the city—"Urbs intacta manet Waterfordia"—is calculated, and certainly designed, to prosper. Admirable institutions are numerous, and flourish; here is a well-conducted School of Art, and the lunatic asyium is one of the best managed establishments of the kind in Europe. The quay is upwards of a mile in length, in a continuous line

22. BLARNEY CASTLE.

WHO has not heard of the famous Blarney Stone-

"Which he who kisses Never misses To grow eloquent"? When or how "the stone" obtained its singular reputation it is difficult to determine; the exact position among the ruins of the castle is also a matter of doubt. Peasant guides humour the visitor according to his capacity for climbing, and direct either to the summit or the base, the attention of him who desires to "greet it with a holy kiss." He who has been dipped in the Shannon is presumed to have obtained, in abundance, the boon of that "civil courage" which makes an Irishman at ease and unconstrained in all places and under all circumstances; and he who has kissed the Blarney Stone is assumed to be endowed with a fluent and persuasive tongue, although it may be associated with insincerity; the term "blarney" being generally used to characterize words that are meant to be neither "honest nor true." Equally renowned are the Groves of Blarney—"they are so charming." The ruin is very picturesque; one of the many attractions of Cork County. It is but six miles from the city.

OURISTS will visit "The Sweet Rock-close"—it well deserves the epithet. I hope it may be during a sunny day in June; if he do, he will never forget the fragrant shade afforded by the luxuriant evergreens that seem rooted in the limestone rock. The little river Comane is guarded by a natural terrace, fringed with noble trees; several of the spaces between are grottos—natural also—some with seats, where many a love-tale has been told, and will be, doubtless, as long as Cork lads and lasses indulge in picnic fêtes, while the blackbird whistles and the wood-pigeon coos in the twisted foliage above their heads. It is indeed a spot of exceeding wildness and singular beauty: at some particular points you catch a glimpse of the Castle, the river, and the mysterious entrance to the "Witches' Stairs." Green pastures lead to the Lake—a fine expanse of water about a quarter of a mile from the Castle. The scenery here is rather English than Irish, but every step is hallowed by a legend. It is implicitly believed that the last Earl of Clancarty who inhabited the Castle committed the keeping of his plate to its deepest waters, and that it will never be recovered until a MacCarthy be again lord of Blarney. Enchanted cows on Midsummer nights dispute the pasture with those of the present possessor, and many an earthly bull has been worsted in the contest. As to the fairies, their rings are upon the grass from early summer to the last week in harvest.

23. PATRICK'S BRIDGE, CORK.

ORK is the second city of Ireland. It has all the advantages that might hence be expected. Its streets are wide, the houses well built; vessels of size load and unload at its quays;

its public buildings are numerous; and its one grand hotel, "the Imperial," is among the best-managed hotels of the kingdom. Patrick's Bridge crosses the river Lee, leading to its principal street, Patrick Street, where there is a statue, by Foley, of Father Mathew, the great and good priest who was the apostle, and may be called the martyr, of Temperance, for to that holy cause he dedicated and devoted his life. Let no visitor to the "beautiful city" enter or leave it without rendering homage to his memory. Cork is famous in story and song. There is an old joke concerning "Paddy from Cork, with his coat buttoned behind," and a yet older joke will be remembered: "Have you ever been in Cork?" Answer, "No; but I've seen many drawings of it." The river Lee, which "encloseth Cork with its divided flood," is a beautiful river during its upper course; but the charms of Cork Harbour excite the enthusiastic laudation of all by whom it has been visited.

ORK has long been renowned in the annals of literature and art. It has been the intellectual birthplace of many men of mark, and that character it continues to uphold. Its public buildings are not numerous. The most conspicuous is the Queen's College. The fame of this beantiful city is derived principally from its mercantile influence as the exporter of native Irish produce. Unhappily there is no home manufactory within its bounds. The honoured and revered name of the Reverend Theobald Mathew will be ever associated with Cork. It was there he commenced his great work—in the year 1838. Intoxication, instead of being a glory, is now a reproach. The people look upon a drunken man, not with sympathy or even tolerance, but with absolute disgust, and point him out to their children as the Spartans did their helots—as a lesson not to be forgotten against the vice. That, at all events, is the work of Father Mathew, that can never cease to exercise power—that can never die. I knew him well, and revere his memory, as must all who love humanity and seek to release it from a curse that is unhappily as efficacious for evil now as it was before the good priest began his mission—to do the work of God for man.

24. QUEENSTOWN, Co. CORK.

UEENSTOWN will not be found in any books earlier than 1849, although the Cove of Cork has been always famous: the name was changed in honour of Her Majesty the Queen, who there landed in that year, on her first visit to Ireland. The town is built on the side of a steep hill, and commands a fine view of the entrance to the harbour. That entrance is between two steep

hills, so near each other that a rifle ball might pass across. The harbour is diversified with islands, one of which is a Government depôt. The harbour here is very beautiful and generally tranquil: the whole navy of Great Britain might anchor there in safety; and here begins a voyage to the city quays, which has been styled, and justly, "the noblest sea-avenue in Europe."



SAIL from Cork to Cove is one of the rarest and richest treats the island can supply, and might justify a description that would seem akin to hyperbole. It is therefore not surprising, considering also the cheapness and rapidity of the passage to and fro, that a vast proportion of the citizens have dwellings, magnificent or moderate, according to their means, along the banks of their glorious and beautiful river; its attractions too generally wile them from business, and keep them at "the receipt of custom" but for a few hours of the day.

Along that "sea avenue," all the way on either side, are seats of the gentry; green swards rise from the beach up the fertile hill slopes.

Monkstown, a large village, is backed by dark woods, and Black Rock Castle, a picturesque castle "restored," graces a peninsula that juts out into the river. Wherever the steamer takes us, the eye is regaled by some feast of

beauty. Cork has a cheerful and prosperous aspect, the leading streets are wide, and though the houses may be described as built with studied irregularity, their character is by no means ungraceful or unpleasing. The quays at either side of the Lee-here of course a river muddied from traffic-are constructed of granite, and may be said to merit the term so frequently applied to them, "grand and elegant." The city is a mere mart for commerce; the whole of the gentry, and, indeed, a large proportion of the trading inhabitants, living in the picturesque and beautiful outskirts. Cork has been justly called "the beautiful city," but its charms are chiefly derived from adjacent scenery, to which the river Lee, from its rise in lonely Gougane Barra to its fall into the Atlantic, very largely contributes.

25. BANTRY BAY AND GLENGARIFF.

RANTRY BAY, which is also the Bay of Glengariff, is unsurpassed by any harbour of the kingdom for natural advantages as well as for surrounding scenery of great beauty. It is renowned in Irish History: here, in 1796, the French attempted to invade Ireland; but a terrific storm scattered the troop-ships and effectually prevented a landing—so averting a great calamity. There are many islands in the Bay. It is surrounded by high mountains. Glengariff is among the most perfectly beautiful glens of the island: and his will be a happy destiny who has his home at one of the best hotels of the kingdom—Eccles' HOTEL, with its "walk" of five miles, commanding extensive sea views and land views of mingled grandeur and beauty.

HERE are two hotels at Glengariff—"Roche's Hotel" and "Eccles' Hotel"—both are good; the latter, indeed, has become famous, and vies, in all possible ways, with the very best establishments of the kingdom, while it has attractions very rarely to be met with. Suffice it to say, the walks that form parts of the grounds are in extent five miles long in their windings—of flower-bordered paths, among very large trees and delicious underwood; commanding near and extensive views from seats judiciously placed at intervals, that take in all the prospects, beautiful or sublime, near or distant. The Baths are of the first order; all travellers who have been guests

at Eccles' Hotel speak of it and its management, in terms of the highest laudation. Language utterly fails to convey even a limited idea of the exceeding beauty of Glengariff, "the rough glen," which merits, to the full, the enthusiastic praise that has been lavished upon it by every traveller by whom it has been visited. It is a deep Alpine valley, enclosed by precipitous hills, about three miles in length, and seldom exceeding a quarter of a mile in breadth. Black and savage rocks embosom, as it were, a scene of surpassing loveliness—endowed by Nature with the richest gifts of wood and water; for the trees are graceful in form, luxuriant in foliage, and varied in character; and the rippling stream, the strong river, and the foaming cataract, are supplied from a thousand rills collected in the mountains. Beyond all, is the magnificent Bay, with its numerous islands-by one of which it is so guarded and sheltered as to receive the aspect of a serene lake. We look up to the mountains; they are of all forms, altitudes, and outlines. The most prominent among them is the Sugar-loaf, Shek-na-Goil, "the mountain of the wild people," with its conical head soaring into the clouds; and to the rear, but at a considerable distance, Hungry Hill, with its naked and meagre sides, down which runs a stream from the lake upon its summit, until, gathering as it goes, it breaks in a tremendous cataract of eight hundred feet, expanding as it falls, and flinging a spray around it that seems to cover with a thick mist a third part of the hill. We turn from the mountains but a step and gaze over the broad bay; the foreground is composed of islands of various shapes and sizes; and we stand in the midst of cultivation, as if nature had resolved upon mingling as much grandeur and beauty as the eye could take in at once. We turn again and look inland: enormous rocks are scattered in all directions, without order or arrangement, but graceful from their very confusion, seeming as if the giants of old had done battle here, and fought with huge masses they had wrenched from the adjacent mountains.

"Around, and above,
From a thousand sweet voices,
Come sounds that we love!
There are words in the breeze; there are words in the trees;
There is speech in the sea: in the hills around thee:
Where all Nature rejoices.
O beautiful glen!"

26. CROMWELL'S BRIDGE, GLENGARIFF.

CROMWELL'S BRIDGE—a very picturesque bridge—crosses a brawling stream at Glengariff: it is said to have received its name in an odd way. The great English "Protector" on his march—where, by the way, he never was—found his troops stopped by the river, and declared if he did not find a bridge

built on his return, he would hang every "sowl" of the inhabitants. And it was known that the "ould villan" was the man to keep his word. So the bridge was built: the evidence of which exists at the present day. But the memory of the Protector is detested in Ireland: where the bitterest anathema is "The curse of Cromwell be wid ye!"

'T is to its advantages as a WINTER RESIDENCE, however, that Glengariff is indebted for much of its celebrity. There may be glens as beautiful (though that is questionable), but there are none so healthful. Pure air from the mountains mingle with sea-breezes-always mild yet ever invigorating. In complaints incident to old age it is a marvellous restorer, while in cases of consumption, incipient or confirmed, it is a panacea of wonderful power. Proofs could be adduced in plenty, if there were space to give them. I might copy with effect the opinions of a score of the safest medical authorities of Ireland—of England and Scotland also -who have testified to the advantages of Glengariff as a health-resortof especial value as a winter health-resort. Thus, Dr. Gilbert Smith, of Harley Street, writes, "To that class of diseases of the chest which requires a winter residence in a warm and moist atmosphere the climate of Glengariff presents unrivalled qualifications." Thus Dr. Edward Townsend: "The temperature, in consequence of its shore being washed by the Gulf-stream, is always, mild, warm, and genial, and free from the unpleasant effects produced by relaxation." And thus Dr. Beamish: "In winter it is genial and equable, and therefore a most valuable climate for those who labour under bronchial and other chest affections." Moreover the Glen is among the most perfectly beautiful of all the fair glens of the island. I think there is not in the "wide world" a place that in sickness or sorrow will give so encouraging an answer to "Hope."

"Glengariff! large thy store of wealth:
For gentle breezes bring us health:
Yet winds among the mountains live,
That strength to young and aged give,
Mingling the soft airs with the strong,
Rambling the hills and dales among:
Where life will cease to suffer pain,
And vigorous youth come back again."

I ask every Tourist who journeys from Glengariff to Killarney by the public car (except by private carriage there is no other way) to stop at Kenmare, less to view the spacious and beautiful bay than to visit the CONVENT OF POOR CLARES, and by purchasing the exquisite lace made there, or in some other way, to help on the work of the admirable ladies who are the nuns of that convent. They are not immured nuns, these twenty-five ladies (ladies by birth and position), but they spend their lives in doing God's work. That work is to teach the young. Four hundred little children are taught and trained there, partly clothed and partially fed, and formed for the future they are to encounter, in the several conditions of life for which they are educated and prepared. It is a beautiful sight—one that cannot fail to give delight to any "loving soul"—to see, as I saw, four hundred little ones arming in the convent to fight the fight of life; four hundred, from infancy to girlhood, clean, comfortably clothed, well-mannered, happy in their looks and cheerful in their voices, and to know how much of their future, and the tuture of many who will more or less depend upon them, is the result of teachings, in several ways, they receive in the Convent of Poor Clares. It

was a scene I cannot sufficiently well describe: a scene of hopeful joy: of intense delight: for deep and earnest thankfulness.

Ah! when the Shepherd gathers to the fold
The lambs that might have perished—scraph bands—
And the recording Angel shall be told
WE RESCUED THESE BY AID OF HELPING HANDS!"
What bliss to know the saints in glory there
Were once the "LITTLE CHILDREN" of Kenmare!

27. GOUGANE BARRA.

GOUGANE BARRA is a lake. The "lone island in lone Gougane Barra" contains the ruins of a monastery, and a Holy Well; and has been for centuries a place of pilgrimage as a cell of St. Fin Bar, the patron saint of Cork county and city. The Lake is the source of the river Lee:

"A thousand wild fountains, Rush down to that lake from their homes in the mountains."

It is a gloomy lake; the sun seldom shines upon its waters, the shadows of dark hills are so close to it; there are no environing trees, except a small group that darkens the broken walls of the ages-old edifice. The scene, however, is highly picturesque and well worth a visit. It is distant less than a mile from the main road, where the public car from Glengariff will stop that passengers may see the island, renowned in poetry and in tradition.

HE approach to Gougane Barra is now sufficiently easy, although a hundred years ago a pilgrimage of two miles occupied two hours. Dr. Smith pathetically describes the toil: he calls it "the rudest highway that ever was passed; a well-spirited beast trembles at every step. Some parts of the road lie shelving from one side to the other, which often trips up a horse. Other places are pointed rocks standing like so many sugar loaves, from one to three feet high, between which a horse must take time to place and fix his feet." A sudden turning in the road brings the tourist within view of, and almost over, the Lake. A scene of more utter loneliness, stern grandeur, or savage magnificence difficult to conceive, redeemed, however, as all things savage are, by one

it is difficult to conceive, redeemed, however, as all things savage are, by one passage of gentle and inviting beauty, upon which the eye turns as to a spring well in the desert—the little island with its group of ash-trees and ruined chapel. Down from the surrounding mountains rush numerous streams, tributaries to the lake that collects and sends them forth in a bountiful river—for here the Lee has its source—until they form the noble harbour of Cork, and lose themselves in the broad Atlantic. In summer these streams are gentle rills, but in winter foaming cataracts, rushing over ridges of projecting rocks, and baring them even of the lichen that strives to cling to their sides. I once literally "hopped" across the river Lee. When the traveller stands within this amphitheatre of hills he feels, as it were, severed from his fellow

beings—as if imprisoned for ever; for on whichever side he looks, escape from the valley seems impossible, "so that if a person," writes the old historian, "were carried into it blindfolded, it would seem almost impossible, without the wings of an eagle, to get out the mountains forming, as it were, a wall of rocks some hundred yards high."

28. KEIM-AN-EIGH.

THE Pass of Keim-an-eigh—the Path of the Deer—is one of those splits in the mountain, such as one frequently meets with in Ireland—wild, savage, desolate; yielding nothing to the plough and little to the sheep that feed on its scanty verdure. It is a close cut in the mountain; perhaps in no part of the island is there to be found a place so gloomy. In long-ago times it was the shelter of Rapparees, and later that of the Whiteboys; a score of resolute men might have held the Pass against an army. The distiller of poteen whisky, mountain-made, did his work here in safety, for the gauger would not have dared approach the cave in which he brewed the poison. In fact, the defile has been the resort of the lawless at all periods of Irish history. Nowhere has Nature assumed an aspect more appalling, or manifested more stern resolve to dwell in her own loneliness and grandeur, undisturbed by any living thing.

HE Pass of Keim-an-eigh is on the direct road by car between Macroom and Bantry Bay. Perhaps in no part of the kingdom is there a place so utterly desolate and gloomy. A mountain has been divided by some convulsion of Nature; and the narrow pass, nearly two miles in length, is overhung, on either side, by perpendicular masses clothed in wild ivy and underwood, with occasionally a stunted yew-tree or arbutus growing among them. At every step advance seems impossible—some huge rock jutting out into the path, and, on sweeping round it, seeming to conduct only to some barrier still more insurmountable; while from all sides rush down the "wild to the path, and the path while from all sides rush down the "wild to the

fountains," and, forming for themselves a rugged channel, make their way onward—the first tributary offering to the gentle and fruitful Lee:—

"Here amidst heaps
Of mountain wrecks, on either side thrown high,
The widespread traces of its watery might,
The tortuous channel wound."

Even the birds seem to shun a solitude so awful, and the hum of bee or chirp of grasshopper is never heard within its precincts. The road is, however, full of objects that cannot fail to interest the stranger. First he will note the source of a river that will accompany him all the way to Bantry Bay—the river Ouvane, issuing from a small crevice in the rock, creeping along among huge stones, at length becoming a brawling and angry stream, and ere long a broad river making its way into the sea. The ruined castle of Carriganas—one of the old fortalices of the O'Sullivans—lies directly in his path;

and a little to the left is the picturesque ruin of a venerable church, with its small churchyard, in the centre of a group of aged trees. A view of the Bay is soon obtained—a glorious accession to the landscape; and just at the turn where the road branches off—the left leading to Bantry, the right to Glengariff—is the fine waterfall of Dunamore—at times a magnificent sight.

29. ROSS CASTLE, KILLARNEY.

ROSS CASTLE is a picturesque ruin; richly clad with the broad-leaved ivy that thrives luxuriantly in the locality. As one of the strongest castles of the O'Donoghues, Lords of Ross, it held out against the assaults of the best generals of Cromwell, in 1652. From the landing-place, and from some of the near ascents, charming views are obtained: fair Inisfallen is here seen to best advantage; lesser islands and island rocks dot the surface of the Lake from which rise the woods of Glena, with their blended wealth of holly and arbutus, while the grandest of the mountains look down upon a scene of surpassing loveliness. The echoes a little way off the shore are powerful and clear: the boatmen will not fail to arouse them. Here will, of a surety, be heard the question, "How are ye, Paddy Blake?" and Echo's answer, "Pretty well, I thank ye."

And here we introduce you to "all beautiful Killarney"—one of the worders of the world!

IME will be well spent by the Tourist in visiting and examining the old castle: hearing or recalling the legends associated with it, and especially that which attributes its yielding to the arms of Cromwell by its Irish defenders witnessing the fulfilment of an ancient prophecy that it must fall when a ship was brought overland into the Lake. That was actually done. But the grounds and gardens of the Earl of Kenmare (whose newly built mansion is near) are of the rarest order: art and nature having combined to render them perfect in fertility and beauty. A more delicious walk cannot be found in the dominions of the Queen. Tall rushes skirt the shores; monster ferns clothe the dells; "patrician trees" and "plebeian underwood" flourish all about the fair scene; the islands and islets are seen through judiciously formed breaks. A retired part of the island (for Ross is made an island by a cut through a Peninsula) will be visited to examine the débris of a copper-mine and the huge iron shaft of the first steam-engine imported into the island. The mine was worked, and the steam-engine brought there, by Colonel Hall, early in the century. Nearly a hundred thousand pounds' worth of copper ore was sent thence to Swansea. But the water burst into the mine, and when, at enormous sacrifice, it was removed, the mine was found to be exhausted. Unequivocal proofs were discovered of early workings in the pre-historic times. Colonel Hall had a son (an elder brother of the writer), born in Ross Castle, when it was a barrack.

30. THE LOWER LAKE, KILLARNEY.

THE LOWER LAKE is much the largest of the three sister lakes, and hence the rapid river Laune sends their mingled waters to the Atlantic. Its length is 51 miles, its breadth 21. Here are the principal islands, twenty-seven in all—including those that are only rocks. Here is the most beautiful of themfair Inisfallen, concerning which you will hear legends in abundance: but you must induce the guide to tell them, and your guide will be pretty sure to be a pleasant and useful companion. You may not see the chieftain, O'Donoghue, but you will be told that every May morning he leaves his palace underneath the lake, to revisit the pleasant places among which he lived while on earth. You will not see, but you may hear about, the venerable abbot who was lured from his convent by a little singing bird; he followed it, listening to its song, for two hundred years, and returning to his duty, thinking he had been absent for an hour, found that all the monks had died, and that a stranger was "ould Ireland's king." You may lie in "the bed of Honour: " and examine the picturesque ruin of the Oratory: and picnic on the green sward, under the shadow of a wide-spreading elm or oak-tree.

N ages long past, O'Donoghue of Ross was lord of the lake, its islands, and the land that surrounded it. His sway was just and generous, and his reign was propitious; he was the sworn foe of the oppressor; he was brave, hospitable, and wise. Annually, since his death, or rather disappearance, he is said to revisit the pleasant places among which he lived—

"So sweet is still the breath Of the fields and the flowers in our youth we wandered o'er."

Every May morning he may be seen gliding over the lake mounted on a white steed, richly caparisoned, preceded and followed by youths and maidens, who strew spring flowers in his way; while sounds of unearthly sweetness glide along the waters, and become thunder as they make their way up the surrounding hills. Although he appears in state only on May morning—

"For when the last April sun grows dim The Naiads prepare his steed for him, Who dwells, bright Lake, in thee,"

he is seen on various other occasions, and lucky is the child of earth by whom the immortal spirit is encountered; for be he peer or peasant, good fortune is sure to wait upon him—and therefore many are they who peer with longing eyes along the lake at sunrise or in the twilight, to catch a glimpse of the chieftain, and listen with eager ears for the music that heralds his approach.

To adequately describe the islands would require more space than I can devote to the theme. They are, as I have intimated, chiefly in the Lower Lake. The principal is Inisfallen—"fair Inisfallen!" It receives from all Tourists the distinction of being the most beautiful, as it is certainly the most interesting, of the Lake islands. Vistas have been skilfully formed through the trees, presenting on one side a view of the huge mountains, and on the other the wooded shores of Ross. Of the abbey a few broken walls alone remain. I briefly notice the other islands. They are not remarkable, except for their fantastic forms; here is O'Donoghue's prison, a rock covered with a thick layer of peat, and containing only a single stunted tree; here, on the other hand, is Lamb Island, a mass of underwood and finely grown forest trees. Here is the tiny morsel of evergreen called Mouse Island. Here is Brown, or Rabbit, Island, so called from the myriads of coneys that formerly peopled it, and were all drowned in a single night by a sudden flood. Rowing southward we pass Stag Island, and then Burnt Island, and pause a minute or two to look at "Darby's Garden," a low ledge of rocks, out of which grow a few meagre arbutus trees. O'Donoghue's horse was here, but he has gone to rejoin the chieftain at the bottom of the lake.

31. GLENA, KILLARNEY.

BEAUTIFUL GLENA! It is the gem of the Lakes. Bare mountains—the Toomies—look down upon a scene of surpassing loveliness. There is nothing at Killarney, where nature is everywhere charming, that excels it. The mountain of Glena, clothed to luxuriance with the richest evergreens—from its base in the lake a long way up—looks down upon a little vale endowed with the rarest natural gifts, and which the hand of taste has touched here and there without impairing its primitive character. Glena, a name that signifies the "glen of good fortune," is the property of Lord Kenmare, whose lady has built a cottage-ornée—where visitors are accommodated—in this delicious valley. It is in happy keeping with the graceful and beautiful scene, and the walks and gardens that surround it are judiciously formed and disposed.

HE charm of Killarney Lakes, however, does not consist in varied graces of foliage, the grandeur of encompassing mountains, the number of green or rocky islands, the singularly fantastic character of the island rocks, the delicate elegance of the shores, the perpetual occurrence of bays, but in the wonderful variety produced by the combination of their attractions, which, together, give to the scenery a character inconceivably fascinating, such as the pen and pencil are utterly incompetent to describe. The shadows from the mountains, perpetually changing, produce a variety of which there can be no adequate conception, insomuch that the very same spot shall present a

different aspect twenty times within a day. Assuredly they far surpass in natural beauty aught that Nature has supplied elsewhere in Great Britain; for,

with scarcely an exception the devoted worshippers of Loch Katrine and the fervid admirers of the northern English lakes have yielded the palm to Killarney. Some, however, have qualified the praise they bestow upon "the pride of Ireland" by admitting only that the three lakes, considered as one—which they may naturally be, lying so close to each other—are together more important than any one of the lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland. Such was the opinion of the poet Wordsworth, as he expressed it to me.

32. BRICKEEN BRIDGE, KILLARNEY.

BRICKEEN BRIDGE is highly picturesque. It is of a single arch, and under it pour the mingled waters of the Upper and the Middle (Torc) Lake, running through the Lower Lake, swelling the river Laune, and thus augmenting the broad Atlantic. There are mountains on all sides. The walks about the demesne of adjacent Mucross are delicious. They may be extended nearly ten miles among a wealth of rich ferns and the weeds that are flowers. In all directions the scene is beautiful as well as varied; hill and dell, wood and water—while the islands of varied character are in sight. Standing on Brickeen Bridge all the leading delights of Killarney are taken in at a glance around —north, south, east, and west.

ROM the mainland a bridge is crossed—a bridge from Dinis Island across the channel that runs from the Long Range into Torc Lake—and the visitor is again on the mainland; a by-road conducts to the high-road, and he is on what is technically termed "the new line"—i.e. the line between Kenmare and Killarney. But still the walk or drive is continued through the demesne, for parts of it lie on the other side of the public road and run up the sides of old Torc Mountain farther than the most enterprising pedestrian will be willing to explore; for the underwood is so thickly matted that it presents an effectual barrier, and the rocks jut out so as to form continual lines of inaccessible

precipices. By the time he returns to the entrance-gate at Cloghreen village the tourist will thus have driven ten miles, encircling a demesne that assuredly cannot have its equal in the dominions of the Queen. But let him not imagine that this drive will show him all he has to see—very far from it. To the most charming of its beauties neither car nor horse can conduct him. It is impossible for any description to do them justice. Nature formed them, but art and taste have combined to render them perfect.

"Old bridge, that blends in one the three,
Above thy single arch I stand,
And all Killarney's glories see,
Of gently fair, sublimely grand—
The wild, the beautiful, combined
To cheer the heart and soothe the mind,
Where Nature, in her happiest mood,
Claims but a debt of gratitude."

33. THE MEETING OF THE WATERS—KILLARNEY.

THE MEETING OF THE WATERS—that is to say, the waters of the three Lakes,

"Killarney Graces: sisters three"-

occurs underneath Brickeen Bridge; the rush of water is not only supplied by the Lakes: a large and rapid river, The Flesk, is a liberal contributor to the Lakes and so to the Atlantic. Generally it is a fierce current, but occasionally it forms placid pools; always, however, it runs among rushes, while gigantic ferns (sometimes as high as six feet), where the coveted Regalia is found abundantly. He must be, indeed, dead to all sense of natural beauty who does not receive delight at "all-beautiful Killarney."

HE Tourist will be sure to meet with kindness, courtesy, and attentive zeal at Killarney: from guides, drivers, boatmen, and from waiters at the several excellent and admirably conducted hotels. For several strong reasons I recommend the Railway Hotel, close to the station: the traveller will be glad to have shelter and repose immediately on his arrival. The manager is an Englishman—formerly manager of the Westminster Palace Hotel. I cannot overrate the systematic arrangements and exceeding comfort of this hotel. In a word it is the continual study of all persons and parties connected with the Lakes to enable Tourists, in all possible ways, to enjoy themselves: to induce them to class their visit among the largest sources of happiness this

earth can supply.

34. THE OLD WEIR BRIDGE, KILLARNEY.

THE OLD WEIR BRIDGE is a bridge of two arches, only one of which affords a passage for boats, and through this the water of the Upper Lake rushes into the other Lakes on its way, through the Laune, to the sea. The current is exceedingly rapid, and it is usual for Tourists to disembark and walk across the isthmus, meeting the boat on the other side, the passage being considered dangerous to persons who are either easily alarmed or indisposed to take the advice of the boatmen, "Plase to sit quiet." There is pleasure in peril, and the peril is but little where there is a disposition to be calm, and confidence in the helmsman. At times, however, the river is frightfully rapid; one of the Killarney lions seems to shake his mane in fierce wrath; the boat is driven rapidly through rock-breakers, when it is deposited in a tranquil pool where there is not a white surf.

T will be at once seen that the passage is not made without danger: indeed the deviation of a few inches, either to the right or left, might throw the boat upon a hidden rock; but only once within the memory of "the oldest inhabitants" and their fathers' fathers has an accident occurred. A boatman was drowned there some eighty years ago; even now, memory will call up the fatal event, and the boatmen, while resting on their oars, will breathe a prayer for the soul of the McCarthy who perished in the turmoil of the waters under the Old Weir Bridge. Lover wrote some touching lines on the subject.

35. THE OLD WEIR BRIDGE: DISTANT VIEW.

F the OLD WEIR BRIDGE here is a more distant view; the passage is that which leads from the Upper into the Middle Lake. The trees are the arbutus, so plentifully scattered throughout the district: which give to it, indeed, its special characteristic—in so far as foliage is concerned. Alone, it is not a picturesque tree, but mingled, as it always is, with the dark holly, the thickly clad oak, and other forest monarchs, it adds much to the charms of the scenery, everywhere. Its peculiarity is that it bears flowers and fruit, ripe and unripe, at the same time. It flourishes even when its roots seem to have sustenance but from bare stones. "Come to Killarney," said an Irishman to me, "it's there ye'll see Nature—the trees growing out of the solid rock!"

HE Tourist, on approaching the lakes, is at once struck by the singularity and the variety of the foliage in the woods that clothe the hills by which on all sides they are surrounded. The effect produced is novel, striking, and beautiful, and is caused chiefly by the abundant mixture of the tree shrub with the forest trees. The arbutus grows in nearly all parts of Ireland; but nowhere is it found of so large a size, or in such rich luxuriance, as at Killarney. The extreme western position, the mild and humid atmosphere (for in Ireland there is fact as well as fancy in the poet's image,—

"Thy suns with doubtful gleam Weep while they rise"),

and the rarity of frosts contribute to its propagation, and mature it to an enormous growth, far surpassing that which it attains in any other part of Great Britain. It strikes its roots apparently into the very rocks—thus filling up spaces that would otherwise be barren spots in the scenery. Its most remarkable peculiarity is that the flower (not unlike the lily of the valley) and the fruit—ripe and unripe—are found at the same time, together, on the same tree. The berry has an insipid though not an unpleasant taste, is nearly round, and resembles in colour the wild strawberry, whence its common name—the strawberry-tree.

36. TORC (THE MIDDLE) LAKE, KILLARNEY.

THE charm of Torc, or the MIDDLE, LAKE is derived principally from its shores; of islands there are but two, and they are insignificant; there are no mountains that rise directly from its waters, although lofty Mangerton towers above the comparatively minor mountain of Torc that contains the waterfall. A row round the lake will bring a rich reward; the rocks are of fantastic form; Mucross is seen amid the trees; monster ferns clothe the banks; wild flowers are abundant; almost all the closer attractions of the lakes are seen in near proximity, while the magnificent Torc cascade is in view here and there, its roar being distinctly audible wherever the boatmen may take the tourist.



E ask the reader to ascend with us lofty MANGERTON. Until within a comparatively recent period it enjoyed the dignity of being the highest mountain in Ireland. Its glory has been taken from it by CARRAN TUEL; the one being in height 3,414 feet, the other 2,756 feet. The only mountains that actually rise from the lakes are Torc, Glena, and Toomies; the Purple Mountain ascends behind the latter, and Carran Tuel is distant some miles. The ascent of Mangerton is not easy work, while that of Carran Tuel is Mangerton is not easy work, while that of Carran Tuel is far more arduous and difficult. The view from the mountain top defies any attempt at description; it was the most magnificent sight we had

ever witnessed, and greatly surpassed even the dream of our imagination. In the far away distance are the broad Atlantic, with the river of Kenmare, the Bay of Bantry, the Bay of Dingle, and the storm-beaten coast of Iveragh; farther off still, is the Shannon, with Kilrush, and Tarbert. Midway are the mountains of all forms and altitudes, with their lakes, and cataracts, and streams of white foam. At our feet lie the three Killarney Lakes, with Glena, and Tore, and Toomies, looking like protecting walls girdling them round about. The islands in the Upper and Lower Lakes have, some of them, dwindled into mere specks, while the larger seemed fitted only for the occupation of fairies. The river Flesk winds prettily along the valley, and the Flesk bridge with its twenty-one arches resembles a child's toy. The reader will thus obtain some idea of a treat of the highest conceivable order. Let the Tourist—if he have good lungs and is not easily wearied—by all means include this excursion in his programme.

37. THE TORC WATERFALL.

GRAND old Torc, the grandest of all the Killarney Waterfalls, is enclosed, on either side, by thick foliage of mingled holly and arbutus, while rich mosses and ivy pendants and chaplets gracefully intervene among forest trees. The roar of the cataract silences the songs of birds: it makes the grass evergreen by perpetual showers. Ascend the hill, and you stand at

the foot of lofty Mangerton and beside the Devil's Punch Bowl; but the Devil's punch, you may be told, is "always too strong of cowld wather." From the height above the Fall there is a glorious view of the mountains and the Lower Lake. A somewhat ludicrous incident occurred when George IV. visited the Lakes. It was summer weather, but a huge volume of water had been collected, so as to render the fall "mighty" when his Majesty was to witness it. An equerry all in glitter and gold preceded the cavalcade, and was mistaken for the King. The sluices were opened; the Fall was terrifically grand; but when his Majesty arrived the water had all been expended, and the cataract was as narrow as a thread.

ORC is one of the major waterfalls that rush from the mountains into the Lakes. It is the largest, the loftiest, and the grandest. It is in the grounds of Mr. Herbert, and adjoins the main road to Kenmare, not far from the pretty village of Cloghreen, where there is perhaps the smallest church in the kingdom—the church of Killaghie. The Fall is between sixty and seventy feet. In the interstices of its rock is sometimes found the famous and much-coveted fern, Tricomanes speciosum. Pace a few steps from the main road; the rush of waters gradually breaks upon the ear, and at a sudden turning the cataract is beheld in all its glory. And glorious, in truth, it is, seen under any circumstances. Even in the most arid season it is beautiful, the white foam breaking over huge rocks, casting the spray to long distances, rushing and brawling along its course into the valley. In the hot summer-time this waterfall is beautiful; but in winter, or in winter weather, its magnificence is greatly increased. The water descends in a broad sheet. The first fall is of considerable width; the passage is then narrowed, and another fall occurs. Then follow a succession of falls, all rushing and foaming against the mountain sides; and almost from the base of the great fall until it reaches Torc Lake, the river goes leaping from one rock to another.

38. THE EAGLE'S NEST.

THE EAGLE'S NEST is midway in the Long Range—the channel that separates the Upper Lake from Torc Lake. It is a conical, tree-clad hill. It was long ago deserted by the birds from whom it takes its name, but legends preserve their fame, and tell how a vagabone sojer climbed it one night to stale her children, and tried to blarney the ould aigle, saying, "Do ye think I'd do so mane a thing as to rob the aigle's nest?" "I'll lave it to a neighbour of mine whether ye did or no," says the aigle. So she asked the Echo whether "he came there to rob the aigle's nest?"

In coorse, Echo made answer, "to rob the aigle's nest!" So wid that she hit him a blow wid her bake betwixt the two eyes, that sent him headlong into the lake. If time has removed the eagles, it has heightened the beauty of their dwelling-place. It is very beautiful. The echoes here are stronger than elsewhere; the guide will awaken them while the boatmen rest upon their oars.

BORROW from myself a description of the echoes at the Eagle's Nest, as I described them—a long time ago. "We put into a little creek on the opposite side of the river, but remained in our boat, having been recommended to do so. Our expectation of the coming treat had been highly raised, and we were in breathless anxiety to enjoy it. The bugle-player landed, advanced a few steps, and placed the instrument to his lips; the effect was MAGICAL—the word conveys a poor idea of its effect. First, he played a single note—it was caught up and repeated, loudly, softly,—again loudly, again softly, and then as if by a hundred instruments, each a thousand times more musical than that which gave its rivals birth, twirling and twisting around the mountain, running up from its foot to its summit, then rolling above it, and at length dying away in the distance until it was heard as a mere whisper, barely audible, far away. Then he blew a few notes—ti-ra-la-ti-ra-la—a multitude of voices seemingly from a multitude of hills, at once sent forth a reply; sometimes pausing for a second, as if waiting for some tardy comrade to join in the marvellous chorus, then mingling together in a strain of sublime grandeur and delicate sweetness utterly indescribable. Again he sent forth his summons to the mountains, and blew for, perhaps, a minute, a variety of sounds; the effect was that of 'enchanting ravishment,' giving

'Resounding grace to all Heaven's harmonies.' "

39. UPPER LAKE, PURPLE MOUNTAIN.

A LL authorities agree in considering the UPPER LAKE as the grandest of the three sister lakes: it is surrounded by thick foliage; the islands, though not numerous, are highly picturesque; and the mountains rise directly from the surface of the water. A boat usually meets the Tourist here, to convey him through the lake, through the Long Range (the river that connects it with Torc Lake and the Lower Lake), and so to either of the hotels at which he may be located. It is, perhaps, easier to imagine than describe the attractions of the row: the oars are always used, for sails produce danger, because of the sudden squalls to which the boat is exposed. Some idea of the lovely magnificence of the scene—on all sides—will be conveyed to you by the art that produces a copy.

HE day's tour—and the day, if commenced early, will exhibit all the leading glories of Killarney—is usually through the Gap of Dunloe, the Black Valley, descending to the Lake, and so home—taking the whole of the course I have described. The Upper Lake is in the midst of mountains—bleak and barren, but mighty in their magnificence. Their dark shadows are thrown upon the water, so as to give it a character of gloom, in perfect keeping with the loneliness of the scene. One feels as if the sound of a human voice would disturb its solitude, and wishes the oars that row him over the lake were muffled. "To my mind," says Inglis, "the Upper Lake is the most attractive; the mountains are nearest to it; it has not one tame feature." "Once fairly embarked on its waters," writes Windele, "and looking back, the illusion of its being altogether land-locked, and enclosed without any opening or mode of egress, seems complete." "On entering the Upper Lake" (I quote from Weld), "attention is at first wholly engaged by the vastness of the mountains, and next by the extreme ruggedness of the scene."

40. THE GAP OF DUNLOE, KILLARNEY.

I F the Killarney Lakes are full of Sylvan beauties, there are also glens of savage grandeur. The GAP OF DUNLOE is the most famous; a narrow but rapid river runs through it, brawling angrily as it strives to force aside huge rock-stones that bar its progress; here and there, it is heard in music under the pedestrian's feet; on either side, tower lofty mountains, where even now the eagle builds its nest. The echoes here are very grand. Midway in the Gap, gunners have their stand; you will be sure to have a shot from one of their cannon. Altogether, a day spent in visiting the Gap of Dunloe, and the objects en route to it, will be one of the greatest treats obtained at the Killarney Lakes.

HE very entrance to the Gap is a sudden introduction to its marvels; the visitor is at once convinced that he is about to visit a scene rarely paralleled for wild grandeur and stern magnificence; the singular character of the deep ravine would seem to confirm the popular tradition that it was produced by a stroke of the sword of one of the giants of old, which divided the mountains and left them apart for ever. Anywhere, and under any circumstances, this rugged and gloomy pass would be a most striking object; but its interest and importance are, no doubt, considerably enhanced by the position it occupies in the very centre of gentle and delicious heauty. There will always be a "Kate Kearney" at the Gap of Dunloe; the reader will recall to memory Lady Morgan's song:

"From the glance of her eye Shun danger and fly; For fatal's the glance of Kate Kearney."

Her present representative is a respectable grandmother, with plenty of colleens to succeed her on her throne. "The King never dies!" I remember describing the then queen to Lady Morgan, and assuring her that the

"glance" was in no way dangerous to the Tourist; she answered with a peculiar nod—"Do you think that at any age women are not dangerous?" But the Tourist will be annoyed by a host of vendors of horse-hair chains, bog-oak brooches, and so forth; and must, at all events, succumb to that "danger." The "Ah do's" are irresistible. The purse will not be very much lightened if he yield, in moderation, to their importunities. But he must be warned against the abominable draught of "goat's milk and poteen"; the one taken from a cow, the other brewed in a foul cauldron at Cork.

41. THE BLACK VALLEY, KILLARNEY.

WHEN the Pass terminates, and the tourist is foot-wearied, he suddenly comes upon a scene of unrivalled grandeur. A turning in the narrow pathway brings him over the Upper Lake; high above "the BLACK VALLEY"—the Coom Dhuv. A short time before he may thus indulge in a luxuriant draught of nature, he will examine one of the most singular relics of ancient art. On the side of a lofty hill is the "Logan Stone"—about twenty-four feet in circumference. The peasants call it the "Balance Rock," and it is, no doubt, a Druidical remain of remote antiquity. Moore likens it to the poet's heart, which

"The slightest touch alone sets moving,
But all earth's power could not shake from its base."

From near this stone, to be reached by a by-path, a magnificent view of the Upper Lake on one side, and of the whole of Coom Dhuv on the other, will be obtained. The somewhat broad river is one of the largest contributors to the Upper Lake.

HE Coom Dhuy, if a gloomy valley in the midst of mountains, descends gradually to Glena and the other beauties of the Upper Lake. The Logan Stone is not the only remains of very remote date to be encountered at Killarney. There are others, as worthy of examination, if the Tourist has time at his command. On the road to the Gap he will pass a library of singular books: a number of large flat stones containing incised inscriptions; some of which have been translated by great scholars. The cave of Dunloe must, therefore, be regarded as an ancient Irish library, lately disinterred, and restored to the light. The books are the large impost stones which form the roof. Their angles contain the writing. A library of such a literature was never heard of in England before, and scarcely in Ireland; and yet it is of the highest antiquity. The discovery opened a new page concerning the hitherto disputed question touching the acquaintance of the ancient Irish with letters. The Ogham writing, as it is called, is stated to have been known and practised in Ireland long before the era of Christianity; it is to the Irish antiquary what the Runes are in the north, and the Arrow-headed or Wedge character is in Babylonia and Persepolis. It is more intelligible, however, than the latter, but far less known and elucidated than the former. As we have said,

it has been a much-disputed question among Irish writers; and as, until a late period, it was nowhere found on monuments, there were not wanting persons disposed to treat the claims of its upholders with contempt, and to regard the character as the imposture of idle hands and sennachies. This is by no means the only "curiosity" of the kind to be met with at Killarney. Inquiry will lead the way to others of nearly equal interest.

42. MUCROSS ABBEY, KILLARNEY.

THE ivy-clad abbey of Mucross—a solemn page in a full book of Nature—excites the admiration as well as the veneration of all who visit the Lakes of Killarney. It is a ruin of the deepest interest, not only because environed by so many charms of landscape grace and beauty—attractions of wood and water—unparalleled in the kingdom—but because of its history. There is no more beautiful ruin—a bequest of ancient times. It is always charming, although it induces solemn, perhaps mournful, thoughts and sensations; but to see it

"Aright
Go visit it by the pale moonlight!"

and thus to see it would be alone a recompense for time expended in visiting the Killarney Lakes.

HERE are few ruins in the kingdom, and, certainly, none in Ireland, so striking, interesting, and attractive—having reference to surrounding scenery—as that of Mucross. They are in the beautiful grounds of Mr. Heibert, on one of the borders of the Middle Lake. The site was chosen with the usual judgment and taste of the "monks of old," who invariably selected the pleasantest of all pleasant places. The original name was Irrelough; and it appears that long prior to the erection of the now ruined structure a church existed in the same spot, which was consumed by fire in 1192. The dormitories, the kitchen, the refectory, the cellars, the infirmary, and other chambers are still in

a state of comparative preservation; the upper rooms are unroofed, and coarse grass grows abundantly among them. The great fireplace of the refectory is curious and interesting, of enormous size, affording evidence that the good monks were not forgetful of the duty they owed themselves, or of the bond they had entered into, to act upon the advice of St. Paul, "and be given to hospitality."

43. O'SULLIVAN'S CASCADE.

O'SULLIVAN'S CASCADE (it hardly assumes the dignity of a waterfall) is the prettiest, if not the grandest, of the Falls at the Lakes. It is on the left bank of the Lower Lake, and is heard before it is seen, hidden among close foliage, trees and

underwood, and the tall ferns that everywhere predominate. It is a comparatively slow stream; but it rushes with great rapidity throwing its white foam on either side. Surely, it is one of the charms of Killarney to which the pencil of the artist can do but limited justice; the only skilful copyist is the art that brings it thus actually before those who would see it in its native grace and beauty.

HE legends which account for the existence of the lakes vary in some respects; but all have one common source—the neglecting to close the entrance to an enchanted fountain, that caused an inundation, and covered, in a single night, fair and fertile fields, and houses and palaces, with water. One of them attributes the misfortune to the daring impiety of an O'Donoghue, who, full of scepticism and wine, scorned the tradition which doomed to destruction the person who should displace the stone over the well head, and resolved to expose its falsity by removing it to his castle: his subjects, to whom his word was law, awaited the result in fear and trembling—all but his favourite jester, who fled to the summit of a neighbouring mountain. The lakes are understood to be thirty miles in circumference; the distance between the two extreme points—the entrance to the river Laune and the extreme end of the Upper Lake—being about eleven miles (including the "Long Range," about three miles), the greatest width being about two miles and a half.

44. THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY: GENERAL VIEW.

JOURNEYING from Kenmare through a poor district of some miles, relieved, however, by a pretty lake full of trout—the lake Luis-na-Canagh—you arrive at the Police Barrack. From an adjacent rock you will obtain a wonderful view; you will have none grander, more beautiful, or more comprehensive, during your stay at Killarney—be it long or short. The three lakes are within ken, and "the Long Range"—the river that connects the Upper with Torc Lake and the Lower Lake. It is a prospect that but once seen will be retained in memory for ever.

HE road, of four or five miles, into Killarney town is one of unmingled beauty; beside the Upper Lake and Torc Lake, all the way; leaving the Police Barrack (go where you will you are sure to receive courteous attention and practical help, if needed, from the constabulary, the best disciplined, best conducted, and the most loyal of any police of any part of the world), you soon reach the Tunnel. Then leaving Mucross to the left and Torc Lake, you drive into Killarney town. All the way the road is overhung with huge rocks; but each of them is richly clothed, some with huge forest trees, others with the lighter and gayer arbutus, while at the bases of all spring up gigantic weeds in marvellous luxuriance, fed perpetually by the clear water that oozes through

every crevice, forming here and there miniature cataracts, bearing down tiny pebbles to deposit by the road-side. So, on we go, now and then peeping through breaks in the foliage at the bleak hills opposite, and occasionally crossing a bridge, under which rushes a rapid river. One of them, on its way into the lake, forms the cascade of Derricunnihy, and this the tourist must delay to visit. He will see nothing more perfect. The chances are, that in visiting Derricunnihy he will see more than one red deer, for they still inhabit the woods and mountains, and this is their favourite resort; and so we leave "all-beautiful Killarney" with a grateful and happy remembrance, for the memory that supplies gratitude infers "a joy for ever."

45, LIMERICK CITY.

Limerick lace, Limerick gloves, Limerick hams, Limerick hooks, and if last, surely not least, Limerick lasses, have obtained large renown in all parts of the world. Some of its ancient walls remain; it was for centuries a fortified city. Its chief attractions are the very venerable cathedral, and an old castle, "King John's Castle." Although sixty miles from the sea, the river Shannon here broadens out into a fine harbour, and large ships anchor at its quays. Its environs are highly picturesque. The grand river—the Shannon—fertilises, as it runs, woods and plains, and populous villages, giving enjoyment to anglers who love "the gentle craft" second to none in Ireland.

HE great attraction of Limerick—although by no means the only one—
is its majestic and beautiful river; "the king of island rivers," "the
principalist of all in Ireland," writes the quaint old naturalist
Dr. Gerrard Boate. It takes its rise among the mountains of Leitrim,
and running for a few miles as an inconsiderable stream, diffuses into
a lake, called Lough Allyn. Issuing thence it pursues its course for
several miles, and forms another small lake, Lough Elke; again
spreads itself out into Lough Ree, a lake fifteen miles in length and
four in breadth, and thence proceeds as a broad and rapid river, passing
by Athlone, then narrowing again until it reaches Shannon harbour,
then widening into far-famed Lough Derg, eighteen miles long and four broad,
then progressing until it arrives at Killaloe, where it ceases to be navigable
until it waters Limerick City, from whence it flows in a broad and majestic
volume to the ocean for about sixty miles, running a distance of upwards of
two hundred miles from its source to its mouth—between Loop Head and
Kerry Head (the space between them being about eight miles), watering ten
counties in its progress, and affording facilities for commerce and internal
intercourse, such as are unparalleled in any other portion of the United
Kingdom.

46. THE TREATY STONE, LIMERICK.

"THE TREATY STONE," at Limerick, was, not long ago, "honoured" by elevation on a becoming pedestal. For nearly two centuries it had been a neglected, if not a despised, relic by the wayside. On this stone was signed the famous—or rather infamous—Treaty of Limerick, on the 3rd of October, 1691, by the several contracting parties—a treaty that was broken in all its primary and important provisions; and the soldiers of the Third William entered and became possessors of a city they had vainly attempted to take by force of arms: the defence giving to all the nations of the world an example of courage, endurance, and fortitude, such as the world had seldom seen, and paralleled only by the glorious defence of heroic Londonderry.

HE Treaty of Limerick has its place in history as "the violated treaty."

So it was; and the memory of it is not harmony in English ears. It is one of the grievances of old Ireland that young Ireland remembers. The defence of this city was the latest of three sieges: the Norman chivalry were defeated under its walls; so were the Ironsides of Cromwell; so was the army of William III., led by his favourite general—Ginckle. The story of either siege would supply material for a volume; I have no space for the exciting topic. The treaty that secured to the Irish all, or nearly all, the privileges they demanded, was shamefully and wickedly broken in all its essential provisions. The Irish army, headed by their brave general, Sarsfield, was permitted to march out of the surrendered city, and enter into the service of England's perpetual enemy, France. That provision was kept; and payment was subsequently made at Fontenoy. Of the whole army three thousand only either joined the English, or obtained "means to carry them home." The remainder were subsequently embarked for France, and laid the foundation of the famous "Irish brigades" that occupy positions so prominent and so honourable in the after wars of Europe.

47. DESMOND'S CASTLE, ADARE.

A DARE is but one of the many ruins of castles of the once powerful Irish chieftains, the Desmonds, the great rivals of the Ormonds—the Fitzgeralds and the Butlers being perpetually at feud. A characteristic anecdote is preserved. When a chieftain of the former, wounded, was borne from the battle-field by the victors, they jeeringly asked, "Where is now the great Earl of Desmond?" He proudly answered. "He's where he ought to be—on the necks of the Butlers." The old town of Kilmallock, in early times the stronghold of the Desmonds, is so full of ruins that it has been called "the Baalbec of Ireland."

HE history of any one of the many princes of the house of Desmond is a romance—exceeding in marvels the wildest creations of fiction. Several branches of the Fitzgeralds have their living representatives in various parts of Ireland. Though originally Norman, they became "more Irish than the Irish." Not a few of them died on the scaffold; and a war against their adherents was, for centuries, a sort of crusade. Adare was one of their most renowned seats, where they exercised powers unlimited and unrestrained. It is now the property of the Earl of Dunraven, whose eldest son is Viscount Adare. The vicinity is full of evidence of the former power of the mighty race.

reminded that we are in the territory of the all but royal Desmonds.

48. CONG ABBEY, Co. MAYO.

CONG ABBEY is in Mayo county, bordering the "wild west," at the head of Lough Corrib, that pours its waters into Galway Bay, supplying during its passage enough water-power to turn all the spindles of Manchester, but meeting hardly a mill of any kind on its way. The abbey is renowned. The "Cross of Cong," one of the most perfect and beautiful of ancient Irish relics, was found here; and under its venerable walls rolls a rapid subterranean river. Here lies the dust of Roderick O'Connor, the last monarch of Ireland. Here, too, are remains of far earlier dates. Altogether for its antiquities, its beauty of age, and the many landscape charms of wood, and lake, and river, there is, perhaps, no ruin in Ireland so attractive as the Abbey of Cong.

T will require a long day to examine the "curiosities" in and about Cong. A sort of belfry yet exists, where a bell was suspended; to the bell was attached a line with a baited hook: when a salmon took the bait, notice was given by the sound of the bell; the fish was hauled in and made the dinner of the monks. The grave of the last Irish king is pointed out, and that of the last abbot, who died some fifty years ago; the remains are of much architectural beauty. The hidingholes of famous freebooters are shown. A natural tunnel of four miles long, connecting the Lakes Corrib and Mask, will be explored; and here may be seen, in one of the rock-holes, the brace of trout that never die. They have been often taken and consigned to the frying-pan, but next day were sure to be encountered swimming merrily about in the "ould place." I saw them with my own eyes, but mine would not have been the hand to remove them. Cong is full of natural and artificial wonders.

49. THE ROCK OF CASHEL.

THE ROCK OF CASHEL is the most famous of all the ruins of Ireland. It is covered by ecclesiastical remains of remote ages that have excited admiration and enthusiasm during

many centuries, and will continue to do so for centuries to come. The ruins are in the heart of Tipperary. Thus Shiel referred to them in one of his eloquent addresses to his constituents of that county:—"The first object that, in my childhood, I learned to admire was that noble ruin, an emblem as well as a memorial of Ireland, at once a temple and a fortress; the seat of religion and nationality, where councils were held, where princes assembled; the scene of courts and of synods, on which it is impossible to look without feeling the heart at once elevated and touched by the noblest as well as the most solemn recollections."

HE city of CASHEL is now but a poor place. Its aspect, like that of its venerable ruins, is time-worn; it is the seat of an archbishop, and was, in the fifth century, a favourite residence of the kings of Munster. St. Patrick himself is said to have founded one of its churches, on the site of a structure dedicated to Pagan worship. The place is fertile of legend and tradition; its history reads like romance: relics of high-class architectural sculpture are found in abundance. Let the reader then imagine the beautiful pile of sacred edifices crowning the entire summit of a huge limestone rock, completely isolated and occasionally precipitous, standing in the midst of a luxuriant country, "The Golden Vale," and commanding an extensive prospect—bounded on one side by the lofty range of the Galtic mountains, but permitting upon all other sides the eye to wander over miles upon miles of a richly cultivated and productive land. If the adjacent country is seen to great advantage from the rock, the rock and its time-honoured structures have a remarkaby fine effect beheld from any point of view.

50. HOLY CROSS ABBEY.

HOLY CROSS ABBEY, not far from Cashel, derives its name from a universal belief that among its venerated relics, at an early period of Irish history, was a fragment of the true cross. We need not pause to inquire if the statement be fact: but it is said that if pieces affirmed to be veritable were brought together there would be wood enough to build a seventy-four-gun ship. The venerable abbey stands on a bank of the "gentle Suir." It had peculiar privileges: its abbot was a peer of Parliament, styled Earl of Holy Cross. It ranks among the first, if not the very first, of ecclesiastical ruins in Ireland, where so many of deep interest and of hallowed beauty may be found.

T is needless to say that Tourists in Ireland who are not hurried, but have time at their disposal, will be amply recompensed by examining such relics of remote ages as the two we have described—that of Cashel and that of Holy Cross. They will be found existing in every county through which tourists travel; ruins, but forcible, interesting, and deeply touching; witnesses—living, though dead—of the natural, so to speak, instinctive, piety of the Irish at every period of Ireland's history. The sentiment prevails to-day almost as forcibly as it did during all the centuries that have passed since Christianity was introduced into the island, and probably existed in as much strength long before the advent of St. Patrick.

Let not the reader, whatever may be his faith, think this an evil. It has been said of the Irish, "Their virtues are their own, their vices have been thrust upon them." There is in the very nature of the Irish, a deep and solemn conviction of duty to God and of love to neighbour—to all that God has made—a principle that prevails to eradicate Wrong and induce reverence for Right. Let what will be thought and said, and however much at times opinion may be suspended, the character of the Irish is naturally religious, and must therefore be naturally good.

I look forward—in strong faith—to a time, when all that is good (and it is much) in the Irish character will be retained and augmented, and when that which is evil will be either greatly subdued or entirely eradicated. The younger of this generation will, of a surety, witness the accomplishment of

that which is now but a PROPHECY OF HOPE.

I have striven, earnestly and fervently, to avoid any topic that might give offence to any person or party; but my HOPE is based on the belief that a "consummation so devoutly to be wished" can be effected only by a more thorough amalgamation of the Irish with the English—so that the TWO shall be emphatically ONE, whose interests are, and must for ever be, mutual and inseparable. God grant that, year by year, there may be a nearer and nearer approach to that veritable winning-post.

With this sentiment—the birth of long experience, and close and intimate

acquaintance with the Irish of all grades—I close this book.



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CONTENTS.

														P	
Opinions of Irish	Pres	ss													5
Magnum Series															9
Imperial ,,															ΙÍ
Cabinet ,,	٠.									٠.		٠.			17
Dringers						•			•					٠.	27
Carte de Visite S	eries	•		•	٠		•	•		•	•	•	•	. 27	33
Stereoscopic			•	•		•	•		•	•	•			27	
Autotype Enlarg	men	te.		•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•		33
Sketches of Irish			iъ	[11m	0115	•	•		•	•		•		• 37	38
							•	•		•	•	•	•	•	39
List of English a						•	•		•	•	•	•		•	40
Cabinet Studies,		•		•	٠		•	•		•	•	•		•	41
Comic Sketches,	&c.		•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•		•	42
							_								
Co. Dublin .											9	11	17	18	27
Co. Wicklow .					-					9	ıί	12	18	19	28
Co. Kerry .	•		•	•		•			9	12	19	20	28	33	34
Co. Cork	•	•		•	•		•	•	9	12	10	13	20		
Co. Kilkenny	•		•	•		•	•		•	•	10		21	29	34
	•	•		•	•		•	•		•		13		29	35
Co. Limerick .			•			•	•		•	•	10	13	21	30	35
Co. Clare .	•	•		•	•		•	•		•	•	•	13	22	30
Co. Waterford.			•	•		•			•	•		10	14	22	29
Co. Tipperary		•		•	•		•				•	•	10	14	35
Co. Armagh .			•									10	14	22	30
Co. Louth .												10	14	22	30
Co. Down										10	14	15	23	30	31
Co. Antrim .							. 1	0	15	16	24	25	31	32	35
Co. Londonderry	٠.										10	16	25	26	32
Co. Donegal .												10	ıĞ	26	32
Co. Fermanagh													16	26	32
King's Co															
King's Co	•			٠			•		•		•	•	•		35
		•		•	_		<u>·</u>			•	٠		•		35
Armagh .		•		•	_		· -					. 10	14	22	35 30
Armagh . Adare					-		· ·			•		13	14 21	22 30	35 30 35
Armagh . Adare . Antrim							· ·	,		•	· . :	13 10	14 21 15	22 30 24	35 30 35 31
Armagh . Adare . Antrim Avoca .							•					13	14 21	22 30	35 30 35 31 28
Armagh . Adare . Antrim Avoca . Askeaton .							•					13 10	14 21 15	22 30 24	35 30 35 31
Armagh . Adare . Antrim Avoca .							· · ·					13 10	14 21 15	22 30 24	35 30 35 31 28 35
Armagh . Adare Antrim Avoca . Askeaton . Ardfert .							•					13 10 12	14 21 15 18	22 30 24 19	35 30 35 31 28 35 34
Armagh . Adare . Antrim . Avoca . Askeaton . Ardfert . Bray				·			· · · ·					13 10 12	14 21 15 18	22 30 24 19	35 30 35 31 28 35 34 28
Armagh Adare . Antrim . Avoca . Askeaton Ardfert . Bray . Blarney .							· · · ·					13 10 12	14 21 15 18 10 11 20	22 30 24 19 20 18 29	35 30 35 31 28 35 34 28 34
Armagh Adare . Antrim . Avoca . Askeaton Ardfert Bray . Blarney Belfast .			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					13 10 12	14 21 15 18 10 11 20	22 30 24 19 20 18 29 24	35 30 35 31 28 35 34 28 34 31
Armagh Adare . Antrim . Avoca . Askeaton Ardfert Bray . Blarney . Belfast . Bryansford .							•					13 10 12	14 21 15 18 10 11 20 15 15	22 30 24 19 20 18 29 24 23	35 30 35 31 28 35 34 28 34 31 31
Armagh Adare . Antrim . Avoca Askeaton Ardfert Bray . Blarney . Belfast . Bryansford . Bangor .												13 10 12	14 21 15 18 10 11 20 15 15	22 30 24 19 20 18 29 24 23 23	35 30 35 31 28 35 34 28 34 31 31
Armagh Adare . Antrim . Avoca Askeaton Ardfert Bray . Blarney . Belfast . Bryansford . Bryansford . Bangor . Ballycastle .												13 10 12	14 21 15 18 10 11 20 15 15 15	22 30 24 19 20 18 29 24 23 23 24	35 30 35 31 28 35 34 28 34 31 31 31
Armagh Adare . Antrim . Avoca Askeaton Ardfert Bray . Blarney . Belfast . Bryansford . Bangor .							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					13 10 12	14 21 15 18 10 11 20 15 15	22 30 24 19 20 18 29 24 23 23	35 30 35 31 28 35 34 28 34 31 31
Armagh Adare . Antrim . Avoca Askeaton Ardfert Bray . Blarney . Belfast . Bryansford . Bryansford . Bangor . Ballycastle . Buncrana							· · · · · · · · ·				. 10	13 10 12 	14 21 15 18 10 11 20 15 15 15 15	22 30 24 19 20 18 29 24 23 23 24 26	35 30 35 31 28 35 34 28 34 31 31 31 32 32
Armagh Adare . Antrim . Avoca . Askeaton Ardfert Bray . Blarney Belfast . Bryansford . Bangor . Ballycastle . Buncrana Cork .							· · · · · · · · ·				. 10	13 10 12 	14 21 15 18 10 11 20 15 15 15 16 20	22 30 24 19 20 18 29 24 23 24 26 29	35 30 35 31 28 35 34 28 34 31 31 32 32 32 34
Armagh Adare . Antrim . Avoca . Askeaton Ardfert Bray . Blarney . Belfast . Bryansford . Bangor . Ballycastle . Buncrana . Cork . Carlingford .							· · · · · · · ·				. 10	13 10 12	14 21 15 18 10 11 20 15 15 15 16 20 14	22 30 24 19 20 18 29 24 23 23 24 26 29 22	35 30 35 31 28 35 34 28 34 31 31 32 32 32 34 30
Armagh Adare . Antrim . Avoca . Askeaton Ardfert Bray . Blarney . Belfast . Bryansford . Bangor . Ballycastle . Buncrana . Cork . Carlingford . Carrickfergus							· · · · · · · · ·				. 10	13 10 12 	14 21 15 18 10 11 20 15 15 15 16 20 14 24	22 30 24 19 20 18 29 24 23 22 24 26 29 22 31	35 30 35 31 28 35 34 28 34 31 31 32 32 34 30 36
Armagh Adare . Antrim . Avoca Askeaton Ardfert Bray . Blarney . Blarney . Belfast . Bryansford . Bangor . Ballycastle . Buncrana . Cork . Carlingford . Carrickfergus Cushindall .							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				. 10	13 10 12	14 21 15 18 10 15 15 15 15 15 16 20 14 24 15	22 30 24 19 20 18 29 24 23 22 24 26 29 22 31	35 30 35 31 28 35 34 28 34 31 31 32 32 34 36 36 32
Armagh Adare Antrim Avoca . Askeaton Ardfert Bray . Blarney Belfast . Bryansford . Bangor . Ballycastle . Buncrana Cork . Carlingford . Carrickfergus Cushindall .							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				. 10	13 10 12	14 21 15 18 10 11 20 15 15 15 16 20 14 24	22 30 24 19 20 18 29 24 23 22 24 26 29 22 31	35 30 35 31 28 35 34 28 34 31 31 32 32 34 36 36 32 32
Armagh Adare . Antrim . Avoca . Askeaton Ardfert Bray . Blarney Belfast . Bryansford . Bangor . Ballycastle . Buncrana . Cork . Carlingford . Carrickfergus Cushindall . Coleraine . Castle Connell							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				. 10	13 10 12	114 21 15 18 10 11 20 15 15 15 16 20 14 24 15 25	22 30 24 19 20 18 29 24 23 22 24 26 29 22 26	35 30 35 31 28 35 34 28 31 31 32 32 34 36 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32
Armagh Adare . Antrim . Avoca Askeaton Ardfert Bray Blarney Belfast . Bryansford . Bangor . Ballycastle . Buncrana . Cork Carlingford . Castle Connell . Cletaine .							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				. 10	13 10 12 	14 21 15 18 10 11 20 15 15 15 16 20 14 24 15 25	22 30 24 19 20 18 29 24 23 24 26 29 22 31 24 26 22 19	35 30 35 31 28 35 34 28 31 31 32 32 34 36 36 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32
Armagh Adare . Antrim . Avoca . Askeaton Ardfert Bray . Blarney Belfast . Bryansford . Bangor . Ballycastle . Buncrana . Cork Carlingford . Carrickfergus . Cushindall . Coleraine . Castle Connell . Clara . Carrick-a-Rede							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				. 10	13 10 12	14 21 15 18 10 11 20 15 15 16 20 14 24 15 25	22 30 24 19 20 18 29 24 23 22 24 26 29 22 31 24 26 29 22 31 24 26 29 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	35 30 35 31 28 35 34 28 34 31 31 32 32 34 36 32 36 32 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36
Armagh Adare . Antrim . Avoca Askeaton Ardfert Bray Blarney Belfast . Bryansford . Bangor . Ballycastle . Buncrana . Cork Carlingford . Castle Connell . Cletaine .							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				. 10	13 10 12 	14 21 15 18 10 11 20 15 15 15 16 20 14 24 15 25	22 30 24 19 20 18 29 24 23 24 26 29 22 31 24 26 22 19	35 30 35 31 28 35 34 28 31 31 32 32 34 36 36 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32

CONTENTS-Continued.

				r	AGES.
Clonmacnois	٠.	٠.	10	14	35 35
Dublin	. 9	. 9	I I I 2	17 18	27 28
Dunmore	. ´	10	14	22	29
Dunbrody Abbey	•	•	14	22	29
Devil's Glen	٠.	9	15 12	23 18	31 28
Dunluce Castle		ΙÓ	16	25	36
Dalkey	•	•	II	18	27-
Garron Tower	•		16	26	32
Garron Tower		. IO	15	24 20	32 34
Giant's Causeway 10 15	16	24	25	32	36
Glenarm		•	15	24	32
Grey Abbey	•	10	15	20 23	34 31
Glendalough	•	9	12	19	28
Howth	. •	9	11	18	27 35
Jerpoint Abbey	10	13	2 I	29	35
Killaloe			13	22	30
Kilmallock Abbey		•	·		35
Keim-en-eigh Pass	٠.	•	•	20	34
Kenmare				20	34 34
Killarney	01	12	19	28	33
Kilkenny	10	13	2 I I 3	29 22	35 30
Killiney			11	18	27
Kingstown	•	9	ΙΙ	18	27
Laragh	•		12	19	28
Larne		10	15 16	24 26	31 32
Limerick	10	13	21	30	35
Monkstown		13	20	29	34
Moville	•	10	16	26	32
Narrow-water	•	10	14 14	23 23	30
Newcastle		10	15	23	30 31
Powerscourt		9	12	18	28
Portstewart	•	•	16	26	32
Portrush	•		16	25	32
Queenstown	10	13	20	2 9	34
Ross	. •	•	13 15	22 24	30 32
Rathmullen	٠.	٠.	16	26	32
Rosstrevor	10	14	15	23	31
Shane's Castle	10	15	24	31	36
Tramore	•	•	14	22	29
Waterford			10	14	22
Warrenpoint	10	14.	23 15	30 24	31 29
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POULTON'S

NEW & ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRISH SCENERY.

OPINIONS OF THE IRISH PRESS.

Irish Times.—We have received from Messrs. POULTON, of London, a number of capital photographs of Christ Church Cathedral, which are exceedingly well executed, and reproduce faithfully the principal attractions of the Church in its restored condition. There are two exterior views besides pictures of the Chancel, the Nave (from two points of view), the Baptistry, the Lady Chapel, the Pulpit, the Screen, and the Organ. Messrs. Poulton have also published a very fine set of views of Dublin and Wicklow, part of a general series of photographs of Irish scenery and notable places.

Saunders' Irish Daily News.—We have received a number of views of Christ Church Cathedral, and found that the illustrations were well worthy of the subject. Of the mere mechanical work of these excellent views we will say little. The artistes, Messrs. POULTON AND SON, it is evident, are in the first rank of their profession, and the printing and workmanship of the views are perfect. But in these pictures there is something more than mere photography; there is art—art exhibited in the choice of the different standpoints from which the views are taken, and great art displayed in the manner in which the artist waited and caught the light bets suited for that part of the church which he was at that time illustrating. There is one view we would more particularly call the attention of the public to—that is, "The Baptistry." This in itself constitutes a perfect picture. Call it a study of lights, a symphony in black and white, and it is inimitable. The rich light floods the background and middle distance, while the foreground is bathed in sombre shade. The font in the middle distance forms a dark resting place for the eye, if wearied by the dazzling sunshine of the baptistry. The picture of the pulpit is also a delightful study in light and shade. The first photograph in the collection, "Christ Church," is also very good. The white stone of the renovations comes out, perhaps, a little too glaringly, and mars the venerable look of the whole; but this is the handiwork of the architect, not of the photographer, and it is a fault that time will correct as the days go by. The whole collection is well worthy of examination, and we congratulate Messrs. POULTON AND SON, of London, on their happy effort in illustrating one of our finest cathedrals.

The Freeman's Journal (Dublin).—Messrs. POULTON AND SON, London, have sent us a series of photographic views of renovated Christ Church, which they have lately had taken. They are really very fine specimens of what the camera and lens can do in the way of art. The operator has taken up his positions with judgment, presenting us, in the first instance, with a fine coup d'wil in which the whole of the south-western aspect of the pile of building is presented with a sharpness and a beauty of detail that could not possibly be exceeded. In another he has given us the exterior at one of its prettiest, if not most imposing points—that is to say, the centre, looking from a south-easterly point, where the great central tower forms, together with the massive porchway and the pentagonal eastern end of the building, a fine pyramidal cluster of stone work. The interior views are brought out with much fidelity, considering the many points at which the light crossed and re-crossed from side arches and elevated windows. In some of the pictures the effect of this is clearly shown in a dash of chia'ro-oscuro that no finger but the sun's could ever produce. The plates are all remarkably good and are of large size.

Dublin Evening Mail.—Messrs. POULTON AND SON, of London, have published a series of photographs of the exterior and interior of Christ Church Cathedral which cannot fail to find favor with every admirer of the restored edifice. These are of sufficient size for a portfolio, and have been produced in the most perfectly artistic manner, with exquisite choice of situation, and the best bits of architectural perspective and the richest specimens of the carwing have been included. The represented portions of the Cathedral, besides the elevation, are the Nave (looking west), the Nave (looking east), the Baptistry, the Ladye Chapel, the Pulpit, the Organ, the Chancel, and the Screen. Not the least successful of these—and all are excellent—is the Pulpit, the elaborate carving of which is beautifully brought out. The marble pillars at the base have been reproduced most perfectly, although, perhaps, a view of it in a more distant perspective, among its contrasting surroundings of simpler columns, would have conveyed a better idea of it as a striking feature in the edifice. The Ladye Chapel is a perfect photograph, in which the effect of

the light at the happy moment selected has been to sharpen all the features of the arches and capitals of the pillars and to give a very adequate suggestion of its general characteristics. The gem of the series, however, is the Baptistry, which with its metal doors flung back makes a picture of Oriental richness and extreme purity and warmth of tone. The nearer view of the Screen affords a good conception of this costly piece of work, which, to many, will seem not in harmony with the delicacy of form that marks every part of the original architecture. The exterior of the noble pile is admirably taken and from the best possible points. The whole series will enable strangers to form a judgment of the structure and its singular beauty, both from within and without, and also inspire the same feelings of delight with which it is regarded in Dublin as the most ancient of our Irish temples, and no better souvenir could be borne away by visitors than the POULTON series of photographs.

Cork Constitution.—Messrs. POULTON AND SON, of London, have sent us some specimen photographs of local scenery in the Co. Cork and Killarney. They are among the most clear and beautiful that we have seen, combining great vigour with delicacy and softness of detail.

Cork Examiner.—Messrs. POULTON AND SON, of London, have issued a series of photographs illustrative of Irish scenery, some of which have reached us. They comprise scenes familiar to the inhabitants of the South, and will be regarded here with great interest. They include amongst others Patrick's Bridge, St. Vincent's Church (seen from the Mardyke), Monkstown, Blarney Castle, Cormac's Chapel, Cashel, and several views in Killarney. They are all taken evidently by a photographer with an artistic eye. None of them are of a conventional type, and they form a series of really exquisite landscapes.

Limerick Chronicle.—The new series of photographic views of Irish scenery which have been issued from the Photo Publishing Establishment of Messrs. Poulton and Son, London, are certainly the most beautiful we have yet seen. They are thoroughly accurate in every detail, and bring out in the most perfect manner the various points of interest. The illustrations include the following views of the South of Ireland:—"The Chancel, Muckross Abbey, Killarney;" "Reginald's Tower, Waterford;" "Jerpoint Abbey, county Kilkenny;" and "View from Dinis Island, Killarney." The series reflect much credit on the eminent firm which has brought them forth, and we hope to see them followed by others of as high a standard of excellence.

Bassett's Limerick Daily Chronicle.—We have to thank Messrs. POULTON AND Son, Photo Publishers, of London, for some exquisitely finished specimens of a new series of photographs of scenes in Ireland, including the ancient Cathedral of Limerick, the Fitzgibbon Monument, a View of the Wellesley Bridge, Blarney Castle, the Bay of Kilkee (from the West side), and the following views of Killarney:—The Gap of Dunloe, Torc Lake, and the Meeting of the Waters.

Waterford Daily Mail.—Messrs. POULTON AND SON have published a new series of photographs of Irish scenery. Those we have seen of Waterford, Dunbrody Abbey, Dunmore, Tramore, and other local and picturesque places are well executed, and reflect much credit on the artists.

Munster Express, Waterford.—Messrs. POULTON AND SON have published a new series of photographs of Irish scenery. Those we have seen of Waterford, Dunbrody Abbey, Dunmore, Tramore, and other local and picturesque places are well executed, and reflect much credit on the artists.

Waterford Citizen.—We have received from POULTON AND SON, of London, a selection of admirably executed photographic views of Irish scenery, principally local which deserve high praise. Amongst them are views of Dunbrody Abbey, Dunmore (East), Waterford (from above the Bridge), the Mall, &c., which are marvels of clearness and artistic effect. These charming pictures have only to be seen in order to secure a widely-extended patronage.

Kilkenny Moderator.—A new series of photographs of Ireland have recently been published by Messrs. Poulton and Son, London, whose splendid photo publishing establishment is celebrated in England. We have received some specimens of views in this locality, and we are enabled to say that as truthful pictures they could not possibly be excelled, whilst their artistic finish is only what should be expected from Messrs. Poulton Kilkenny Castle, famed as it is far and wide for the magnificence of its architecture and for its historic associations, furnished the artist with scenes from different points of view. The Picture Gallery is photographed in a way that far surpasses anything of the kind we have yet seen of this noble apartment. The grand proportions of the Gallery, the wealth of the art treasures it contains, and its sumptuous appointments are produced with a pleasing effect. There is also a fine view of the Castle as seen from the centre of John's Bridge. The picture of John's Bridge, as seen from the Canal Walk, taking in the Lodge, is a beautiful one, the lodge keeper, who is also the Mayor's mace bearer, being photographed in the foreground. The view of the City from the Castle is a charming picture, as is also another from Altamont Hill. "The Banks of the Nore" is a fine view of the river scenery below Greene's Bridge, taking in St. Canice's Cathedral. Of this venerable pile there are two other views, one of the exterior and a beautiful view of the interior, looking from the chancel to the western window. There is also a very fine picture of the interior of the Roman Catholic Cathedral. Messrs. Poulton have also sent us a view of the "Meeting of the Waters." We commend these photographs to the favourable notice of the local public, and trust that the successful efforts of the firm to produce faithful representations of celebrated scenes in Ireland will receive that support they so well merit.

Kilkenny Journal.—We have received some specimens of photographic views of the principal objects of interest in Kilkenny, and the surrounding locality, recently published by the well known firm of POULTON AND SON, London. The artist has been very successful in the production of his pictures, and, with the aid of the newest and most improved apparatus, was enabled to supply the publishers with a series of photographs, which we need not hesitate to commend to the notice of our readers as worthy of high praise for artistic finish and judicious scenic selection.

Northern Whig, Belfast.—We have received large photographs of Queen's College, Belfast; Elmwood Presbyterian Church, Belfast; Grey Abbey; Waterside, Coleraine; Hermit's Cave, Newcastle; St. Columb's Cathedral, Londonderry; Walker's Monument, Londonderry; the Rope Bridge, Carrick-a-Rede; the Giant's Causeway; and the Giant's Head, Giant's Causeway, from Messrs. POULTON AND SON, London. The majority of the scenes have been reproduced with marked success, even the sky, for instance, in the St. Columb's Cathedral and Elmwood Church views being admirably caught. The photographers have shown discrimination in the selection of the various points of view, and their productions are worthy of being placed on the walls of Irish homes.

Belfast Morning News.—We have received from Messrs. Poulton and Son, London, a series of photographs of Ulster scenery. They constitute a part of a series, embracing all the most remarkable places in this country, and recently published by this firm. Among those illustrating our own province may be mentioned Donegall Place, Carlisle Memorial Church, Elmwood Church, Donegall Castle, Grey Abbey, Garron Tower, Glenarm, and several views of the Giant's Causeway. These photographs, we can confidently say, are not surpassed by anything we have hitherto seen in this department of the art. They are admirable in definition, tone, and finish, and their publication should prove extremely popular in this country.

Ulster Examiner, Belfast.—We have just now before us a new series of photographic views of the North of Ireland, published by Messrs. Poulton and Son, London, and we have to offer our congratulations to the enterprising firm, not alone on the admirable manner in which the various views have been executed, but also upon the care, discrimination, and taste with which the subjects have been selected. The happiness of the choice shows that the duty of selection has been entrusted to a true artist, who, with an eye for the beautiful, has skill to teach him from whence that beauty may be seen to the best advantage. We understand the firm is publishing, or has published, views of the scenery of Ireland generally, but those of which we now write are subjects of which we can best speak, being confined to this locality. They treat of scenes many of which by artists have hitherto been passed unnoticed; but the success which has attended the efforts of Messrs. Poulton and Son does not speak well for the discretion of those who failed, if not to admire, at least to record their beauty. These photographs, one and all, show an amount of skilful treatment rarely so admirably displayed by the photo artist when nature is his subject. The excellent tone of the pictures, the successful blending of light and shade, the boldness of the outlines, and the accuracy of the details are features which must recommend them to the attention of all who care for nature in her truth and her unadorned loveliness. First amongst them we would place the "Haystacks of the Causeway," the boldness of which have been caught with much truthfulness. "Grey Abbey" is also finely treated, and makes an excellent picture, the melancholy aspect of the venerable pile being admirably expressed. "Larne Harbour," so often passed unnoticed by thousands unconscious of its beauty, makes an exceedingly fine prospect. The position from which the view is given affords the advantage of seeing the pretty little town and harbour at its best. "Garron Tower" may be reckoned

Derry Standard.—Messrs. Poulton and Son, London, have sent us a number of views which, from their highly finished style of execution and the interesting scenes they depict, are likely to meet with a large measure of popularity in this district. The pictures are large enough to fill a medium sized frame, and are every one of them creditable specimens of photographic art. The views to hand represent the Northern Bank, Derry; Interior of Derry Cathedral; the Foyle and Shipping at the Quay; Foyle College; Governor Walker's Pillar; Shipquay Street, from the East; Portstewart; and the river side at Cushendall.

Londonderry Journal.—Messrs. POULTON AND SON, Photographers, London, have just completed a series of photograpic views of Irish scenery, which should command a ready sale. The views include almost every place in the north and south possessing an interest for the traveller or student of Irish history, and are exquisite specimens of photographic art.

Londonderry Sentinal.—We have received from Messrs. POULTON AND SON, London, several photographs of views of scenery and public buildings in this neighbourhood, all of which are creditably executed. The best of the scenic views is that of Moville, which is a faithful delineation of this pleasant seaside retreat. The pictures of Derry Cathedral, Bishop's Gate, Magee College, and interior of Roman Catholic Cathedral should command a ready sale in this district. Amongst this series are excellent views of Rathmullan Castle and Ballycastle and portions of Giant's Causeway.

Newry Reporter.—We have been presented by Messrs. Poulton and Son, Photographers, London, with a series of large handsomely-mounted photos of scenes in this neighbourhood. They are almost all of them executed with great delicacy of finish, and more particularly is this the case in a picture of the Irish Cross in the old burying ground at Rosstrevor. We can confidently recommend Messrs. Poulton's views to the notice of our readers.

Ulster Gazette, Armagh.—Messrs. POULTON AND SON, of London, have forwarded us a series of photographs of the North of Ireland, which are highly creditable to them as works of art. The views are about double the size of a cabinet photo, mounted on cardboard, and arevery suitable for framing. The clearness of the views is very remarkable. For instance, in the photo of Archbishop Beresford's Tomb, in the Cathedral, the figures on the stained glass window are as clearly brought out as if one were looking at the window itself. St. Mark's Church is beautifully done, as also are the other views in the neighbourhood of Armagh. Among views which we have received are "The Methodist College," Belfast; "Grey Abbey," "Donard Falls," Newcastle; "The Haystacks," Giant's Causeway; "Londonderry Cathedral," &c., &c. They are all finished in the best style, and would satisfy an artist's critical eye.

Coleraine Chronicle.—We have received from Messrs. Poulton and Son, of London, a magnificent set of new photos of localities in this neighbourhood. We can testify to their admirable correctness, their exquisite beauty of finish, and the superior style in which they are turned out. Among the scries are the Salmon Leap, Castleroe; the Town Hall, Coleraine; Coleraine Parish Church; Downhill Castle; Coleraine Bridge; Portstewart; Portrush; the Giant's Causeway; Dunluce Castle, &c. These truly splendid photographs should command a ready and extensive sale.

Coleraine Constitution.—Messrs. Poulton and Son, Photographers, London, have sent us several specimens of photographic views taken in Coleraine and the surrounding neighbourhood. They include the Town Hall, Coleraine: the Manor House, Waterside and Bridge Street; Castlerock Church, Hotel, &c.; the Cliffs of Garron Point, Red Bay, Water Foot, and Garron Tower, Cushendall. These views are amongst the most perfect we have ever seen.



POULTON'S

NEW AND ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHS

OF

IRISH SCENERY.

Magnum Size, or 10 by 12.

53 Dublin—Sackville Street	86 Glendalough—Ancient Archway
54 ,, Grafton Street	87, ,, River Scene
55 ,, College Green and Dame Street	88 The Glen of the Downs
from Trinity College	89 Lough Dan, from the Road
56 ,, The Custom House	90 ,, ,,
	I Killarney—Torc Lake and Mountains
57 ,, St. Patrick's Cathedral 58 ,, ,, Interior—Nave,	2 ,, Colleen Bawn Rocks
looking East	3 ,, The Meeting of the Waters
59 ,, Christ Church Cathedral	4 ,, At Dinis Island
60 ,, ,, Interior—Nave,	
looking East	5 ,, A Peep from Dinis Island 6 ,, Landing Place ,, ,,
61 ,, ,, ,, West	7 ,, Dinis Pool
62 ,, O'Connell's Monument, Glas-	8 ,, The Lower Lake
63 Howth [nevin Cemetery	9 ,, ,, ,, [Island
64 Ireland's Eye	10 ,, ,, ,, from Ross
65 Kingstown Harbour	11 ,, Torc Lake and Mangerton
66 Bray—The Esplanade	Mountains
67 The Dargle Bridge	12 ,, The Eagle's Nest Mountain
68 ,, from Lord Monk's Carriage	91 ,, The Upper Lake, from Oak
Drive	Island
69 ,, a Peep at	92 ,, ,, ,, Oak Island and
70 ,, ,,	Purple Mountain
71 , The Vartry Bridge Leap	93 ,, Glena Bay
71 ,, The Vartry Bridge [Leap 72 ,, , and Lovers'	
72 ,, and Lovers'	
72 ,, and Lovers' 73 ,, The Fisherman's Pool	94 ,, General View of the Lakes
72 ,, ,, and Lovers' 73 ,, The Fisherman's Pool 74 Powerscourt Water Fall [the Trees	94 ,, General View of the Lakes 13 ,, Old Weir Bridge — Distant
72 ,, ,, and Lovers' 73 ,, The Fisherman's Pool 74 Powerscourt Water Fall [the Trees	94 ,, General View of the Lakes 13 ,, Old Weir Bridge — Distant View, seen through the
72 ,, ,, and Lovers' 73 ,, The Fisherman's Pool 74 Powerscourt Water Fall [the Trees 75 ,, ,, Near View through 76 The Devil's Glen	94 ,, General View of the Lakes 13 ,, Old Weir Bridge — Distant View, seen through the Trees [View]
72 ", ", and Lovers' 73 ", The Fisherman's Pool 74 Powerscourt Water Fall [the Trees 75 ", Near View through 76 The Devil's Glen	94 ", General View of the Lakes 13 ", Old Weir Bridge — Distant View, seen through the Trees [View 14 ", Old Weir Bridge — Distant 16 ", ", " Near View 15 ", The Tunnel
72 ", ", and Lovers' 73 ", The Fisherman's Pool 74 Powerscourt Water Fall [the Trees 75 ", Near View through 76 The Devil's Glen 97 ", The Salmon Pool 77 The Vale of Avoca [Trees 78 ", ", seen through the Fir	94 ", General View of the Lakes 13 ", Old Weir Bridge — Distant View, seen through the Trees [View 14 ", Old Weir Bridge — Distant 16 ", ", Near View 15 ", The Tunnel 17 ", Tore Cascade [cade
72 ", ", and Lovers' 73 ", The Fisherman's Pool 74 Powerscourt Water Fall [the Trees 75 ", ", Near View through 76 The Devil's Glen 97 ", ", The Salmon Pool 77 The Vale of Avoca [Trees 78 ", ", seen through the Fir 79 ", ", with Cattle in Fore-	94 ", General View of the Lakes 13 ", Old Weir Bridge — Distant View, seen through the Trees [View 14 ", Old Weir Bridge — Distant 16 ", ", " Near View 15 ", The Tunnel
72 ", ", and Lovers' 73 ", The Fisherman's Pool 74 Powerscourt Water Fall [the Trees 75 ", ", Near View through 76 The Devil's Glen 97 ", The Salmon Pool 77 The Vale of Avoca [Trees 78 ", ", seen through the Fir 79 ", with Cattle in Fore- ground [Waters	94 ", General View of the Lakes 13 ", Old Weir Bridge — Distant View, seen through the Trees [View 14 ", Old Weir Bridge — Distant 16 ", Near View 15 ", The Tunnel 17 ", Torc Cascade [cade 18 ", Approach to O'Sullivan's Cas- 19 ", View from ", ",
72 ", ", and Lovers' 73 ", The Fisherman's Pool 74 Powerscourt Water Fall [the Trees 75 ", ", Near View through 76 The Devil's Glen 97 ", The Salmon Pool 77 The Vale of Avoca [Trees 78 ", ", seen through the Fir 79 ", ", with Cattle in Fore- ground [Waters 80 ", The Meeting of the	94 ", General View of the Lakes 13 ", Old Weir Bridge — Distant View, seen through the Trees [View 14 ", Old Weir Bridge — Distant 16 ", Near View 15 ", The Tunnel 17 ", Torc Cascade [cade 18 ", Approach to O'Sullivan's Cas- 19 ", View from ", ", 20 ", Near View of ", ",
72 ", ", and Lovers' 73 ", The Fisherman's Pool 74 Powerscourt Water Fall [the Trees 75 ", ", Near View through 76 The Devil's Glen 97 ", The Salmon Pool 77 The Vale of Avoca [Trees 78 ", ", seen through the Fir 79 ", ", with Cattle in Foreground [Waters 80 ", ", The Meeting of the 81 ", ", Moore's Cottage	94 ", General View of the Lakes 13 ", Old Weir Bridge — Distant View, seen through the Trees [View 14 ", Old Weir Bridge — Distant 16 ", Near View 15 ", The Tunnel 17 ", Tore Cascade [cade 18 ", Approach to O'Sullivan's Cas- 19 ", View from ", ", 20 ", Near View of ", ", 46 ", Ross Castle, from the Lake
72 ", ", and Lovers' 73 ", The Fisherman's Pool 74 Powerscourt Water Fall [the Trees 75 ", ", Near View through 76 The Devil's Glen 97 ", ", The Salmon Pool 77 The Vale of Avoca [Trees 78 ", ", seen through the Fir 79 ", ", with Cattle in Fore- ground [Waters 80 ", ", The Meeting of the 81 ", ", Moore's Cottage 82 ", ", Lion Arch	94 ", General View of the Lakes 13 ", Old Weir Bridge — Distant View, seen through the Trees [View 14 ", Old Weir Bridge — Distant 16 ", ", Near View 15 ", The Tunnel 17 ", Torc Cascade [cade 18 ", Approach to O'Sullivan's Cas- 19 ", View from ", ", 20 ", Near View of ", ", 46 ", Ross Castle, from the Lake 95 ", ", Road
72 ", ", and Lovers' 73 ", The Fisherman's Pool 74 Powerscourt Water Fall [the Trees 75 ", ", Near View through 76 The Devil's Glen 97 ", ", The Salmon Pool 77 The Vale of Avoca [Trees 78 ", ", seen through the Fir 79 ", ", with Cattle in Fore- ground [Waters 80 ", ", The Meeting of the 81 ", ", Moore's Cottage 82 ", ", Lion Arch 83 Glendalough—General View	94 ", General View of the Lakes 13 ", Old Weir Bridge — Distant
72 ", ", and Lovers' 73 ", The Fisherman's Pool 74 Powerscourt Water Fall [the Trees 75 ", ", Near View through 76 The Devil's Glen 97 ", ", The Salmon Pool 77 The Vale of Avoca [Trees 78 ", ", seen through the Fir 79 ", ", with Cattle in Fore- ground [Waters 80 ", ", The Meeting of the 81 ", ", Moore's Cottage 82 ", ", Lion Arch 83 Glendalough—General View 84 ", Ruins at	94 ", General View of the Lakes 13 ", Old Weir Bridge — Distant View, seen through the Trees [View 14 ", Old Weir Bridge — Distant 16 ", Near View 15 ", The Tunnel 17 ", Torc Cascade [cade 18 ", Approach to O'Sullivan's Cas- 19 ", View from ", ", 20 ", Near View of ", ", 46 ", Ross Castle, from the Lake 95 ", ", Road 96 ", Brickeen Bridge 21 ", Glena Cottage
73 ", ", and Lovers' 73 ", The Fisherman's Pool 74 Powerscourt Water Fall [the Trees 75 ", ", Near View through 76 The Devil's Glen 97 ", ", The Salmon Pool 77 The Vale of Avoca [Trees 78 ", ", seen through the Fir 79 ", ", with Cattle in Fore- ground [Waters 80 ", ", The Meeting of the 81 ", ", Moore's Cottage 82 ", ", Lion Arch 83 Glendalough—General View	94 ", General View of the Lakes 13 ", Old Weir Bridge — Distant View, seen through the Trees [View 14 ", Old Weir Bridge — Distant 16 ", " Near View 15 ", The Tunnel 17 ", Torc Cascade [cade 18 ", Approach to O'Sullivan's Cas- 19 ", View from ", ", 20 ", Near View of ", ", 46 ", Ross Castle, from the Lake 95 ", Brickeen Bridge 65 ", Brickeen Bridge 65 ", Clare Cetters

23 Killarney—Muckross Abbey	118 Larne
24 ,, ,, Int.—The Nave	119 Grey Abbey-A Peep through the
25 ,, ,, ,, The Chancel	
26 ,, The Gap of Dunloe	120 Shane's Castle and Lough Neagh
27 ,, ,, Distant View	121 Round Tower, Antrim
28 ,, ,, The Turnpike	122 Garron Tower
29 ,, Cathedral	123 The Giants' Causeway and Roveran
30 ,, Bishop's Palace	Valley Head
98 Ardfert Abbey	124 ,, ,, The Honeycomb
99 Cork—View from Patrick Bridge	125 ,, The Giant's Organ
or The Mell	The Amphitheetre
33 // 6 35 1 1 1 0	The Cientie Head
	T and America's Dayless
34 ,, View down the Lee	129 Carrick-a-Rede—The Rope Bridge
"	
	130 ,, ,, ,, View
100 ,, The Mardyke Walk	from Island
101 ,, St. Vincent Chapel & Sunday's	131 Dunluce Castle [and Roaring Meg
Well, from Dyke	132 Londonderry—Walker's Monument
102 ,, Queen's College	133 ,, St. Columb's Cathedral
32 ,, Black Rock Castle	134 ,, General View
39 Queenstown, showing Spike Island	135 Moville, with Steamer and Pier
40 ,, ,, Haulbowline ,,	136 ,, General View
41 ,, looking down the Lee	137 Armagh—The Cathedral
42 ,, from the Upper Road	138 Newry—Water Fall in the Glen
43 ,, from Spy Hill	139 ,, In the Glen
31 Blarney Castle—Near View	140 Narrow Water and Castle
159 ,, with Water in Fore-	141 Warrenpoint—General View
ground [S.W. View	142 Rosstrevor, View in
44 Rock of Cashel—Cormac's Chapel—	143 ,, Ancient Cross in Churchyard
T2 X7:-	
45 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, E. View 103 Kilkenny—The Castle, from Bridge	145 Carlingford—General View
Za. Diotuvo Callows	160 Newcastle, from Slieve Donard
700	The Feedereds
St Coming's Cathodus	and Clieve Depart
A Doop at St. Evansial Abbase	16 17 =
	77
108 Jerpoint Abbey	
109 Waterford, from Mount Misery	77 11
110 ,, Reginald's Tower	
111 Dunmore Harbour and Bay	152 Tollymore Park—View in the Glen
112 Limerick—The Shannon, from Wel-	753 ,, The Hermitage
lesley Bridge	154 ,, L'Estrange Bridge
113 ,, St. Mary's Cathedral	The Cascade
114 Belfast—Queen's College	156 ,, ,, Foley Bridge
115 ,, Donegall Place	157 ,, ,, and Glen
116 ,, The Albert Memorial	158 ,, ,, A Peep at the Saw
117 Carrickfergus Castle	Mills



Imperial Size, or 6 by 8.

Co. DUBLIN.

1969	Dubl	in—College Green [Statue	2544	Dublin-Christ Church Cathedral-
1970	,,	Dame Street and Grattan's	•	The Organ
2521	,,	Bank of Ireland and ,,	2545	" ,, The Baptistery
-3	,,	Statue [of Ireland	2546	,, ,, The Lady Chapel
1974		Moore's Monument and Bank	2547	• •
1972	,,	Trinity College and Bank of	2548	", ", The Chancel"
19/2	,,	Ireland [Forster Place	2549	Th - D. l. 4
1076		King William's Statue and	2550	St. Darthalamarris Church
1976	,,	Bank of Ireland		Christ Church I accom Dayle
1978	,,	Trinity College	2551	Trinita Charak Datharinas
1977	,,		2552	,, Trinity Church, Rathmines
1975	,,	The Rotunda	2553	" Donnybrook Chapel Park
1979	,,	The Campanile, Trinity College	2554	,, Viceregal Lodge, Phænix
1985	,,	", ", ", ", Upright	2555	", ", ", from Lawn
1986	,,	Smith O'Brien's Monument	2556	" Chief Secretary's Lodge, Phœ.
1987	,,	Goldsmith's Monument		nix Park
1988	,,	Burke's Monument	2557	", Wellington Monument, "
2522	,,	Sackville St.—Instantaneous	2558	,, Phœnix Park, View in
1973	,,	,, ,,	2559	" " " "
2523	,,	Grafton Street	1981	", The Winter Garden Palace
2524	"	King's Bridge and Terminus	2560	
2525	-	Merrion Square, North	2562	" " " Showing Inscription
2526	"	,, ,, East	2563	Officensell's Tomb Cleanowin
2527	,,	Stephen's Green, East	2564	Thank Winn
2528	,,	Month	2565	
	,,	Custom House		Dythyon's Monument
1971	,,	The Shelbourne Hotel	2561	77' 41 - D - 11
1982	,,	Leinster Lawn & Royal Dub-	2566	Chaming Mill
2529	,,		2567	
1980	,,	Chapel Royal [lin Society	2568	,, ,, ,, ,, Bridge
2530	,,	,, Int.—The Chancel	2569	
2531	,,	,, ,, Chancel & Nave	2570	", ", The Falls
2532	,,	St. Patrick's Cathedral, South	2571	Howth and Ireland's Eye
		View	2572	,,
2533	,,	,, ,, North View	2573	Ireland's Eye
2534	,,	,, Int.—Chapter Room	1983	Kingstown Harbour—The Landing
2535	,,	,, ,, Nave, from Lady	' "	Stage
000		Chapel	1984	Killiney Hill, Entrance to
2536	,;	", ", " looking W.	2574	
2537	,,	", ", ", East	3, 1	in Distance
2538	"	" The Lady Chapel	2575	
2539		Christ Church Cathedral—Up-	2576	TT:11
2540	,,	Tanadh Friatit	2577	
	,,	Test The Course	2578	,, Bay, Bray Head in Distance
2541	,,	Name lealing W	2570	Dalkey Hill
2542	,,			Comments Towns
2 543	"	,, ,, ,, ,, East	2580	", Sorrento Terrace

Co. WICKLOW.

2581 Bray	2587 Bray—The International Hotel
2582 ,, from The Head	2588 The Dargle Bridge
2583 ,, The Esplanade	2589 ,, The Fisherman's Pool
2584 ,, Head	2590 ,, Rock
2585 ,, Quinsborough	2591 ,, Hole
2586 ,, Breslin's Hotel	2592 ,, Pebble

Co. WICKLOW—continued.

	
2593 The Dargle, by Moonlight	2613 Vale of Avoca—Avoca
2594 ,, from Lord Monk's Drive	2614 ,, ,, from Mines
2595 ,, The Vartry Bridge	2615 ,, Meeting of the Waters
2596 ,, The Lover's Leap	2616 ,, ,, ,,
2597 , View under the Dargle	
Rock [Upright	
2598 ,, from Lord Monk's Drive -	
2599 ,, ,, ,,	2620 ,, ,, Lion Arch
2600 Powerscourt Waterfall	2633 ,, ,, Wooden Bridge Hotel
2601 ,, ,, Length way	2621 Gleudalough
2602 ,, House	2622 ,, and Royal Hotel
2603 Devil's Glen—Salmon Pool	2623 , Ruins of Seven Churches
2604 ,,	2624 , Lower Lake
2605 ,, Water Fall in	2625 ,, Upper Lake
2606 Unright View	2626 ,, St. Kevin's Cross
2607 Laragh	2627 ,, ,, Kitchen
2608 Clara	2628 ,, Ancient Gateway [Cross
2609 Vale of Avoca	2629 ,, Round Tower & St. Kevin's
26.20	2620
26**	2631 ,, River Scene
2672 Poon through Fir Troop	
2012 ,, Feep through Fit Trees	,, Showing Bridge

Co. KERRY.

KILLARNEY.

KILLA	ARNEY.
1989 View at Dinis Island 1992 , , , Upright [Island 1992 The Meeting of the Waters, Dinis 1991 , , , , Upright 1993 The Old Weir Bridge — Upright 1995 , , , , , from Dinis 1994 . , , , , , from Dinis 1996 The Old Weir Bridge, from Dinis 2013 , , , , Near View 1997 The Landing Place, Dinis Island 1998 Torc Lake & Mountain, from Dinis 18land 2008 Torc Lake & Mountain, from Dinis 18land 2008 Torc Lake & Mountain, from Dinis 1999 The Lower Lake 2000 , , , , , 2001 2001 Torc Lake & Mangerton Mountain 2003 Dinis Pool 2004 Colleen Bawn and Victoria Rocks 2005 View from Dinis Island 2007 , , , , Upright 2006 Eagle's Nest Mountain	2635 Innisfallen Chapel 2014 The Gap of Dunloe, Entrance to 2017 " Upright 2015 " Distant View 2016 " Turnpike 2018 " Upright 2034 Views near the Tunnel 2033 " Upright 2021 O'Sullivan's Cascade, Approach to—2025 " " Upright 2021 O'Sullivan's Cascade, Approach to—2025 " " View-Upright 2023 " " Viewfrom—Upright 2024 " " Viewfrom—Upright 2025 " " Viewfrom—Upright 2026 " " " Viewfrom—Upright 2026 " " " Viewfrom—Upright 2026 " " " Upright 2027 " " Upright 2028 " " Chancel and East Window—Upright Window 2029 Muckross Abbey—Chancel and East 2030 " " The Nave—Upright 2032 " " " " " " The Nave—Upright 2033 " " " The Nave—Upright 2035 The R. C. Cathedral
2009 ,, ,, ,, Upright	2036 The Bishop's Palace
2010 Derrycunnitry Cottage ,,	2051 Ross Castle
2011 ,, ,,	309 Twelve small views on a sheet
2012 Queen's Cottage, Glena	310 Eight ,, ,,

Co. CORK,

2037 Cork	-Patrick Bridge and Street	2062	Cork—View from Wellington Bridge
2038 ,,	St. Mary's Chapel	2063	Whitepoint
2039 ,,	The Mall	2064	Monkstown [Road
2040 ,,	View from Merchants' Quay	2065	Queenstown Harbour, from Upper
2041 ,,	On the Lee	2066	,, Harbour, showing Haul-
2042 ,,	Passage		bowline Island
2043 ,,	On the Lee	2067	,, ,, ,, Spike
2044 ,,	River Lee, from Marina		Island
2045 ,,	St. Vincent's Chapel & Sun-	2068	,, from Spy Hill
, ,	day's Well, from Mardyke	2054	Blarney Castle - Upright, Near View
2046 ,,	Queen's College	2056	,, ,, Near View
2047 ,,	View from Marina	2057	,, ,, Distant View
2048 ,,	Black Rock Castle	2055	
2049 ,,	,, ,, Upright	2058	,, ,, The Witch's Stairs—
2050 ,,	The Mardyke Walk Front		Groves of Blarney
2051A ,,	St. Finbar's Cathedral—West	2059	,, ,, Study in the Groves
2052 ,,	,, East End		River Lee, from Road to Blarney
2053 ,,	,, W. Front—Upright	2061	Carrigrohane Castle on the Lee
-			

Co. KILKENNY.

2069 K	ilke	nny, from Railway Station	2286	Kilkenny—St. Canice's Cathedral—
2070	,,	" New Park Road		Nave, looking West
2281	,,	,, Altimont Hill	2077	,, St. Mary's R.C. Cathedral
2282	,,	,, The Castle	2287	., ,, ,, Int.,
2071	,,	View on the River Nore, shew-		looking W.
•	•	ing St. Canice's Cathedral	2288	
2072		View on the River Nore, shew-	2289	
•		ing St. Francis' Abbey	2075	" St. John's Bridge
2073	11	Castle, from St. John's Bridge	2291	,, On the River Nore
2074	,,	,, from the Lawn	2292	,, ,, Sunset Effect
2294A	,,	,, The Courtyard	2293	
2283	,,	,, The Picture Gallery	2294	
2284	,,	**	2290	
2076	,,	St. Canice's Cathedral	2079	Jerpoint Abbey—The Nave
2285	"	" " " Interior	2080	
	,,	Nave, looking E.	2078	
		,,,,,	,	,, ,,

Co. LIMERICK.

2083 I	Limeric			Jamerick—St. Mary's Cathedral
		William Street	2090	Adare—White Abbey
2084	٠,		2091	
2085	,,	O'Connell Monument and	2092	
_		Crescent	2093	
2086	,,	Tait's Monument and	2094	
			2095	
2087	,,		2096	
2088	,,	St. Mary's Cathedral	2097	7 ,, ,, ,, The Nave

Co. CLARE.

	2103 Kilkee—Bishop's Island
2099 The Falls of Doona	2104 ,, Intrinsic Bay 2105 Ross—Natural Arch
2100 ,, ,, The Rapids	2105 Ross—Natural Arch
2100 ,, ,, The Rapids 2101 Kilkee and Bay	2106 ,, Under ,.
2102 West End	

Co. WATERFORD.

2295 Waterford, from Cromwell's Rock	2305 Dunbrody Abbey—Interior
2296 ,, Mount Misery	2306 ,, ,, The Nave
2297 ,, River Suir and Quay	2307 Checkpoint Hill, from Dunbrody
2298 ,, The Quay	2308 Tramore—The Strand Abbey
2299 ,, ,,	2309 ,, General View
2300 ,, Shipping on the Suir	2310 ,, and Strand
2301 ,, The Mall	2311 Dunmore
2302 ,, Reginald's Tower	2312 ,, Harbour
2303 Dunbrody Abbey	2313 ,, ,, and River Suir
2304 ,, ,, Near View	2314 ,, ,, and Hotel

Co. TIPPERARY.

2081 Rock of Cashel—Cormac's Chapel | 2082 Rock of Cashel—Cormac's Chapel

Co. ARMAGH.

2932	Armag	h—General View [Cathedral	2942	Armag	h — The Cathedral — Monu-
2933	,,	Scotch Street, showing	'	_	ment to the late Arch-
2934	,,	College Street	1		bishop Beresford, D.D.
2935	,,	The Court House	2943	,,	The Cathedral—Monument
2936	,,	The Palace			to T. Molyneux
2937	,,	The Cathedral Place	2944	,,	St. Mark's Church, seen
2938	,,	,, ,, and Market			through the Trees
2939	,,	,, ,, Int.—Nave,	2945	11	St. Mark's Church
,,,,	,,	looking E., showing Screen	2948	,,	R. C. Cathedral
2940	,,	The Cathedral—Interior— Nave, looking West		,,	,, ,, Interior— Nave, looking East
2941	,,	,, ,, East	2947	,,	,, ,, West

Co. LOUTH.

2856	Carling	ford Bay	& Clou	ighmore Stone	2861	Carling			Station
2857 2858	,,	-			2862	,,	Slieve F		
2858	,,		l King	John's Castle		,,	Dominic	an Pr	
2859 2860	,,	Quay	,,	,,	2864	,,	,,	,,	Interior
2860	,,	from	,,	,, -					

Co. DOWN.

2000	Newr	y—General View	2865	Warren	npoint_General View
2901	,,	Hill Street, showing Cannon	2866	,,	The Esplanade
2902	,,	Corry Obelisk & Court House	2867	,,	,,
2903	,,	Corry Obelisk	2868	,,	,, and Beach
2904	,,	Unitarian Church	2869	,,	Havelock Place
2905	,,	St. Mary's Church	2870	,,	The Harbour
2906	,,	Riverside Church	2871	,,	,, showing Windmill
2907	,,	Water Fall in the Glen	2872	,,	Church
2908	,,	View in Glen—Rustic Bridge	2873	,,	R. C. Church
2893	Narro	water, from Warrenpoint	2876	Rosstre	evor—General View
2896	,,	Castle, showing Mount Hall	2877	,,	The Tram Cars
2897	,,	,, with boats in fore-	2878	,,	" " and Village
2898	,,	" Near View [ground	2879	,,	Church
2899	,,	The Ferry	2880	,,	View in
2874	,,	Mount Hall	2881	,,	The Quay
2875	,,	,, Garden View	2882	,,	View in—An Artist's Bit

Co. DOWN-continued.

2883 Rosstrevor—Woodside Hotel	2923 Bryansford—Entrance to Tollymore
2884 , The Skating Rink [Ross	2924 ,, Tollymore Park House [Park
2885 ,, Obelisk to Major-General	2925 ,, ,, ,, View in the
2886 ,, Ancient Cross in Church Yd.	Glen [age
2887 ,, "A Bit on the River"	2926 ,, ,, The Hermit-
2888 ,, The Bridge	2927 ,, ,, L'Estrange
2889 ,, Mourne Hotel—Near View	Bridge
2890 ,, ,, from Carling-	2928 ,, ,, The Cascade
ford Bay [Obelisk	2929 ,, ,, ,, Near
2891 ,, ,, Mountains, from	View Saw Mills
2892 ,, From Obelisk	2930 ,, ,, ,, A peep at the
2894 ,, The Square and Irish Jaunt-	2931 ,, ,, Foley Bridge
2895 ,, Irish Donkey [ing Car	2848 Grey Abbey, a Peep at
2909 Newcastle, from Slieve Donard	2849 ,,
2910 ,, The Esplanade	2850 ,, from the East
2911 ,, and Slieve Donard [Bridge	2851 ,, Ancient Gateway
2912 ,, River Shinna and Castle	2852 ,, The Refectory
2913 ,, Annesley Arms Hotel	2853 ,, The Choir
2914 ,, Belle Vue Hotel	2854 ,, Interior, looking West
2915 ,, Donard Lodge	2855 South Transept
2916 ,, ,, Upper Falls	2845 Donaghadee—The Moat
2917 ,, Lower Falls	2846 ,, The Harbour
2918 ,, ,, Falls	2847 ,, View in the Harbour
2919 ,, Under Donard Falls	2841 Bangor—General View
2920 ,, The Hermit's Glen	2842 ,, ,,
2921 ,, ,, ,, Cave	2843 ,, The Beach
2922 Bryansford—Roden Arms Hotel	2844 ,, Parish Church
-	

Co. ANTRIM.

2315 Belfast, from Cave Hill	2840 Shane's Castle and Lough Neagh
2316 ,, Donegall Place	2705 Larne
2317 ,, ,, and Linen Hall	2706 ,, The Harbour
2318 ,, Jury's Imperial Hotel	2707 " Olderfleet Hotel
2319 ,, Albert Memorial [Memorial	2708 ,, Town Hall
2320 ,, Victoria Street and Albert	2378 Glenarm
2321 ,, Town Hall	2379 ,, Castle
2322 ,, Ulster Railway Station	2700 Garron Point, from Red Bay
2323 ,, The Court House	2702 ,, Tower, Cliffs of
2324 ,, Richardson's Warehouse	2703 ,, ,, and Rocks
2325 ,, General Post Office	2704 ,, ,,
2326 ,, Ulster Hall	2701 Waterfoot
2327 ,, Linen Hall	2699 Red Bay
2328 ,, Methodist College	2696 Cushendall
2329 ,, Deaf and Dumb Institution	2697 ,, Valley of
2330 ,, Queen's College	2698 ,, Riverside
2331 ,, St. Enoch's Church	2695 Ballycastle
2332 ,, Elmwood Church	2338 Giant's Causeway—The Great Cause-
2333 ,, St. Enoch's & Carlisle Memo-	_way & Roveran Head
rial Church	2339 ,, The Great Causeway
2334 ,, Carlisle Memorial Church	2340 ,, ,, Pleaskin Head
2335 ,, Ulster Bank	2343 ,, ,, ,, ,,
2381 Donegal Castle	2341 ,, ,, ,, ,,
2382 ,, and Belfast Lough	2342 ,, ,, The Coast, from Plea-
2336 Carrickfergus and Castle	skin Head
2337 ,, Castle	2344 ,, ,, Port na Spania
2380 Antrim	2348 ,, ,, ,,

Co. ANTRIM-continued.

		-	
2345	Giant's	Causeway—Chimney Tops	2365 Giant's Causeway—Port Moon
2346	,,	,, The Stewcans	2366 ,, ,, The Giant's Head
2347	,,	,, Port Noffer	2383A ,, ,, The Lady's Wishing
2349		Downer Weller Hoe	
	,,	Dort Coon and Soc	
2350	,,	Gull Island	
			2633A ,, ,, from picture
2351	,,	,, Haystacks, Port Moor	
2352	,,	"Honeycomb & Giant"	
		Washing Basin	sheet
2353	,,	,, The Giant's Well	312 ,, ,, ,,
2354	,,	,, The Amphitheatre	313 ,, ,, Eight ,,
2355	,,	,, The Giant's Organ	214
2356		The Amphitheetre	2370 ", Rope Bridge, Carrick-
-350	,,	and Roveran Valley	a-Rede
		Head	
2357	,,	,, Lord Antrim's Parlou	
2358	,,	,, Hen and Chickens	
		Port Moon	Rocks
2359	,,	,, The King & his Nobles	2374 ,, The Wishing Arch
2360	,,	,, The Loom	2375 ,, ,, Dunkerry Cave
2361	,,	,, The Causeway Head,	
- 3	"	showing Horizonta	2277
		formations	23/7 ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;;
2262		Dlacelin Hand	Noor View
2362	,,	,, Pleaskin Head	2368 ,, ,, Near View
2363	,,	" Spanish Head	2369 ,, ,, East View
2364	,,	,, Giant's Gate	2709 Portrush, from picture

Co. LONDONDERRY.

		-			
2655	Colerain	ne—Bridge Street	2671	London	derry—Court House
2656	,,	Church Street [Hal	1 2672	,,	Northern Bank
2657	,,	,, ,, showing Tow	1 2673	,,	Walker's Monument & Roar-
2658	,,	Waterside	2674	,,	,, ,, [ing Meg
2659	,,	Town Hall	2675		St. Columb's Cathedral
2660	,,	Parish Church	2676		,, ,, ,,
2661	,,	Manor House	2679	,,	", " "
2662	Down H	Iill Castle			shewing Entrance Gate
2663	Castle R	Cock	2677	,,	St. Columb's Cathedral—
2693	Portstev	vart	1		Interior, Nave looking E.
2694	,,	and Church [Foylet	2678	,,	St. Columb's Cathedral—
2664	London	derry—Shipping on the Rive			Int., Nave, looking W.
2665	,,	Bishop Street	2680	,,	The Foyle College
2666	,,	Shipquay Street	2681	,,	R.C. Cathedral—Interior,
2667	,,	Ferryquay Gate			Nave, looking West
2668	,,	Bishopquay Gate	2682	,,	" " East
2669	,,	Jury's Hotel	2683		Magee College
267ó	,,	Imperial Hotel	2684	,,	", ", Near View
•					

Co. DONEGAL.

2685 Moville, with Pier and Steamer	2691 Buncrana—Lough Swilly
2686 ,, showing Church [Castle 2689 Buncrana—Ruins of O'Dougherty	2692 ,, Castle [Priory
2689 Buncrana—Ruins of O'Dougherty	2687 Rathmullen—Ruins of Carmelite
2690 ,, On the River Mile	2688 ,, ,, Castle

Co. FERMANAGH.

2949	Enniski	llen—General View	295	2	Enniski	llen—Cas		
2950	,,	High Street	29	3	,,	Round '	Γ ower on	Devinish
2951	,,	Protestant Hall	29	4	••	Ruins	••	

Cabinet Size, or 7 by $4\frac{1}{4}$.

Co. DUBLIN.

3357	Dubl	in-Dame Street, from Trinity	4295	Dubl	in—Chapel Royal—Interior
3331		College Street	3373	,,	St. Patrick's Cathedral
1271		Grattan's Monument & Dame	4296		., Interior-Nave, from
427 I	,,	20 11 0	4290	,,	
3358	,,	", ", & College Green			Lady Chapel
3359	,,	Post Office & Nelson's Pillar	4297	,,	,, Chapter Room
4272	,,	Sackville Street	4298	,,	,, The Nave
4273	,,	,, ,, and Post Office	4452	,,	,, Nave, looking W.
3381	,,	Nelson's Pillar [Ireland	4299	,,	,, Nave and Chancel
3360		Moore's Statue and Bank of	4300		" The Lady Chapel
	,,	Bank of Ireland and Grattan's	4301	,,	Christ Church Cathedral
4274	"	Monument		,,	Nr
			4302	"	
3361	,,	Campanile, Trinity College	4303	,,	" The Screen
3362	,,	Trinity College, and Bank of	4304	,,	,, The Chancel
3364	,,	The Rotunda [Ireland	4305	,,	,, North Aisle
3365	,,	Trinity College	4306	,,	12 21
3366	,,	Bank of Ireland	4307	,,,	" Nave, looking East
3367		King William's Monument,	4309		Wood
3301	"	and Forster Place	4308	,,	Sereen and Changel
		Grafton Street		,,	
4275	,,		4310	,,	" The Organ
4276	,,	" & Westmoreland Street	4311	,,	" Screen and Pulpit
4277	,,	The Castle—State Entrance	4312	,,	"Screen and Lectern
4278	,,	The City Hall	4313	,,	,, The Lady Chapel
3368	,,	The Winter Garden Palace	4314	,,	" " "
4279	,,	The Shelbourne Hotel	4315	,,	" " "
4280		Stephen's Green, North [Hotel	4316		The Dulnit
4281	,,	1 Ch - 11	4317	,,	The Pentisters
	,,			,,	Lasura Daula
4282	"	,, ,, East [Surgeons	4318	,,	" Leeson Park
4283	,,	,, ,, and College of	4322	"	0. 5. 1. 1. "
4284	,,	Merrion Square-North	4319	,,	St. Bartholomew's Church
4285	,,	,, ,, East	4320	,,	"
4286	,,	Merrion and Leinster Squares	4321	,,	Trinity Church, Rathmines
4287	,,	Leinster Lawn and Royal	4323	,,	Donnybrook Chapel
	,,	Dublin Society [Memorial	4325	,,	The Viceregal Lodge
4288		Royal Dublin Society & Albert	4328		Maga Wigan
3369	,,	The Four Courts	4326	,,	fuona Tomas
	,,			,,	,, ,, iron Lawn
3370	,,	Carlisle Bridge	4327	,,	,, Near View
3371	,,,	Shipping on the Liffey	4329	,,	The Chief Secretary's Lodge,
3372	,,	The Custom House			Phœnix Park
4289	,,	Ormond Quay	4330	,,	,, ,, Near View
4290	,,	Lower Ormond Quay	4331	,,	Phœnix Park [ment
4291	,,	Grattan Bridge	4332		,, Wellington Monu-
4292	,,	Royal Barracks [Terminus	4324		" Earl of Carlisle's
4293		King's Bridge and G.S.W.	13-1	,,	Monument
		King's Bridge Terminus	1222		Wiorr in
4294			4333	,,	,, view in
3374	,,	Grattan's Statue	4334	"	O'Compall's Touch Classic
3375	,,	King William's Statue	4337	,,	O'Connell's Tomb, Glasnevin
3376	,,	Goldsmith's Statue	4335	,,	,, ,, Near View
3377	,,	Burke's Statue	4336	,,	", ", Front View
3379		Smith O'Brien's Statue	4338		Martyr's Memorial, Glasnevin
3378		The Campanile, Trinity College	4339		Steele's Monument ,,
3380	,,,	Chapel Royal	4340		Duthumla
3350	,,,	0	17340	,,	Ruthven's ,, ,,

Co. DUBLIN—continued.

	-	
4341		3385 Kingstown—The Church
4342	,, Lover's Walk, on the Dodder	3386 Killiney Hill, Entrance to
4343	,, View on the Dodder	3387 Dalkey Island and Sorrento Terrace
4344		4360 Killiney
	T-11 C41 T-11	4361 ,, and Dalkey, from Ballybrack
4345		1 :: C = D
4346	,, ,, ,, showing Mill ,, View on the Dodder	4362 ,, Bay
4347		4364 ,, ,,
4348	,, ,,	4304 ,, 4363 Obelisk Hill, from Killiney
4349	" Old Mill on the Dodder	4453 Dalkev Hill
4350	Howth	3388 Killiney Hill, View from
4351	,, and Ireland's Eye	3389 Dalkey, from Killiney Hill
4352	Ireland's Eye	3390 Bray Head ,, ,,
4353	Kingstown Harbour	3391 Wicklow Mountains, from Killiney
4354	",	3392 View from Killiney Hill [Hill
4355	"	3393 ,, ,,
4356	,, ,, [Packet	3394 ,, ,,
4357	,, ,, Arrival of Mail	4365 Dalkey Island
4358	,, ,, Shipping in	4366 ,, ,, and Sorrento Terrace
4359	,, Moonlight off	4367 ,,
3382	,, Harbour, Landing Stage	4368 ,, Sorrento Terrace
3383	The Dies	4369 View from Ballybrack
	Harbour from Villinor	4370 Killiney, looking towards Bray
3384	,, Harbour, from Kinnley	45/0 isimiley, looking towards bray

Co. WICKLOW.

3395 Bray	4398 The Dargle, View in
4371 ,, from The Head	4399 ,, Water Fall in
4372 ,, ,, ,,	4400 ,, The Lover's Leap
4373 ,, ,, ,,	4401 Powerscourt House
4374 ,, The Esplanade	4402 ,, Water Fall
4375 ,, Esplanade, Head in Distance	4403 ,, Near View
4376 ,, Head	4405 ,, Upright View
3396 ,, ,, showing Railway	4404 ,, Near View
4377 ,, Breslin's Hotel	4406 Devil's Glen—View in
4378 ,, ,, ,, Near View	4407 ,, ,,
4379 ,, Quinsborough	4408 ,, Salmon Pool
4380 ,, International Hotel 4381 ,, The Railway Station	1424 ,, ,,
4381 ,, The Railway Station 3398 View in the Scalp	4409 ,, 3400 ,, Water Fall in
4382 The Dargle Pebble	Tippight
1288	View in
1282 Hole	4411 ,, View III 4412 Vale of Avoca through the Firs
10.0	4413 ,, ,,
4387 ,, ,,	3402 ,, ,,
4389 ,,,	4414 ,, ,,
4384 ,, The Fisherman's Pool	4415 Avoca
4385 ,, ,,	4416 ,,
4390 ,, Waterfall in	4417 Vale of Avoca, from Mines
4391 ,, ,,	4418 ,, ,, Meeting of the Waters
4392 ,, View from Dargle Rock	4419 ,, ,, ,,
4393 ,, from Lord Monck's Drive	4420 ,, ,, at
4394 ,, The Vartrey Bridge	Wooden Bridge
4395 ,, Bridge	4421 ,, ,, Marting of the Western
4396 ,, Under the Dargle Rock	4422 ,, Meeting of the Waters
4397- ,, Upright View	4426 ,, ,, ,,

Co. WICKLOW—continued.

4423	Vale	of Avoca—Meeting of Waters	3418 Glendalough, View at
			4431 ,, River Scene
4425	"	" Manuala Cattaga	773
3401	3.3	" Moore's Cottage	7
4427	,,	,, Moore's Tree	3413 ., St. Kevin's Cross
4428	,,	,, Lion Arch	3416 ,, Cathedral & Round Tower
3403	,,	,, Avoca	3412 ,, St. Kevin's Cross & Kitchen
4429	,,	,, Wooden Bridge Hotel	4440 ,, Ancient Arch
4444		-	4441 ,, Round Tower
	,,	,, Bell Rock	7
4439	,,		" "
3409	,,	,, Shelton Abbey	4443 ,, and Cross
3410	,,	"	3411 ,, ,, ,, Near View
4432	Glend	lalough	4430 ,, River Scene
4433	,,	and Royal Hotel	3399 The Glen of the Downs
4434	,,	", ", Near View	3404 Vale of Clara
3415	,,	and Lake	4445 ,, ,,
4435	,,	Royal Hotel and Tower	4446 Laragh
		and Ruins of Seven Churches	
3414	,,	37 37'	
4436	,,,	,, ,, Near View	3408 ,,
4437	,,	Upper Lake	3406 Glenmalure
4438	,,	Lower Lake	3407 Luggelaw Cottage
113	,,		1011 00

Co. KERRY.

KILLARNEY.		
3419 The Landing Place at Innisfallen	3506 Colleen Bawn Rock	
Castle in Distance	3508 ,, ,, Caves	
3421 The Lower Lake, from Glena	3431 At Dinis Island	
3422 ,, ,, ,, Ross Island	3432 The Meeting of the Waters	
3423 ,, ,, Muckross	3435 Dinis Pool	
3424 ,, ,, Innisfallen	3436 Landing Place at Dinis Island	
3426 ,, ,, Ross Island	3447 Meeting of the Waters, from Dinis Island	
3427 ,, ,,		
3428 ,, ,,	3448 Landing Place at Dinis Island 3518 Torc Cascade	
3449 Glena Bay 3529 Queen's Cottage, Glena		
3502 Innisfallen Chapel	3500 Old Weir Bridge, from Dinis Island 3519 ,, showing the Rapids	
3521 Ross Castle from the Road		
	3520 ,, ,, Near View 3517 Brickeen Bridge	
	3443 The Eagle's Nest Mountain	
3523 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	3510 The Gap of Dunloe	
3526 Muckross Abbey—East View	3511 ,, ,, Distant View	
1450	The Transfer	
West View	Enternance to	
The Marie	3513 ,, Entrance to 3525 Ruins of Aghadoe	
3530 ,, ,, Chancel and East	3514 View from O'Sullivan's Cascade	
3536 ,, House [Window	arte Approach to	
3425 Torc Lake & Mangerton Mountains	3516 O'Sullivan's Cascade	
3437 ,, ,,	3509 General View of the Lakes	
3442 ,, ,, and Mountain	3430 The Upper Lake, from Oak Island	
3503 ,, ,, and Devil's Island	3433 ,, and Purple Mountains	
3504 Colleen Bawn and Victoria Rocks	3434 Oak Island ,, ,,	
3505 Victoria Rock and Torc Mountain	3438 The Upper Lake	

Co. KERRY-continued.

3439 The Purple Mountains	3429 Derrycunnitry Ford
3440 The Reeks	3531 ,, Cottage
3441 The Upper Lake	3532 ,, ,,
3445 ,, Entrance to	3532 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
3446 The Purple Mountains and Islands	3542 ,, Abbey
3444 View from Tunnel Rock	3543 ,, ,, showing Cloisters in
3501 The Tunnel	Distance
3534 Entrance Lodge to Killarney Demesne	
3537 Railway Hotel—Garden View	3545 ,, ,, East Window-Exterior
3538 _ ,, _ ,, Front View	3546 ,, ,, Interior
3539 The R. C. Cathedral	3547 ,, ,, The Cloisters
3540 The Bishop's Palace	3548 ,, ,, East Window & Cloisters
3450 Eight Small Views on a Sheet	3549 ,, ,, Ancient Saxon Doorway
3451 Twelve ,, ,,	3550 ,, ,, The Tower
3533 Kenmare House	3551 Ardfert House
3535 ,, ,,	3552 Kenmare Suspension Bridge

Co. CORK.

295H	Glengariff-Mouth of the River	3572 Cork—The Lee, from the Marina
_	Proudley	3573 ,, Glenbrook
296н	,, The Eagle's Nest	3574 ,, Sunset on the Lee
297H	,, Eccle's Hotel	3577 ,, View from Wellington Bridge
298н	,, Lord Bantry's Cottage	3575 Tivoli Harbour
299H	" Cromwell's Bridge	3576 Monkstown
301 H	,, View in the Harbour	3600 ,, Ferry
304H	" The Bay	3578 Whitepoint [Yacht
305н	,, Eccle's Hotel	3595 Queenstown—General View, with
306н	" Coast View from Road	3596 ,, ,,
309Н	,, The Bay and Church	3597 ,, from Whitepoint
314H	" Bantry Bay, from Upper	3599 ,, View from the Beach
316н	" The Church Road	3601 ,, Showing Haulbowline Island
319H	" The Pass of Keim-en-eigh	3602 ,, ,, Spike Island
	Cork—Shandon on the Lee	3603 ,, from the Upper Road
3554	,, Patrick Bridge—Distant View	3604 ,, The Harbour
3555	,, ,, ,, Near View	3605 ,, Viewin the Harbour—Shew-
3556	,, ,, ,, and Street	ing the Fleet
3557	,, Grand Parade—West Side	3606 ,, The Harbour
3566	,, ,, ,, East Side	3607 ,, from Spy Hill
3558	" St. Mary's Chapel and Pope's	3608 ,, The Crescent
3559	,, St. Mary's Chapel [Quay	3579 Carrigrohaine Castle
3560	,, View from Marina	3580 Bridge on the Bride
3561	,, Shandon Steeple	3582 On the River Lee, from the Road to
3562	,, The Mardyke Walk	3583 Kilcrea Abbey [Blarney
3563	" St. Vincent's Chapel and Sun-	3584 Gougane Barra
	day's Well, from Dyke	3585 Blarney Castle
3564	,, Queen's College	3586 ,, ,,
3565	,, The Scot's Church, from Mer-	3587
	chant's Quay	3588 ,, ,,
4447	" St. Finbar's Cathedral—E. End	3589 ,, ,,
4448	,, ,, ,, W. End	3591 ,, Witch's Stairs, Groves
3567	,, Passage	of Blarney
3568	,, The Lee, from Merchant's Quay	3590 ,, ,, Upright
3569	" On the Lee	3592 Blarney Castle—Study in the Groves
3570	" The Corn Exchange	3593 ,, ,, Caves under
3571	,, The Lee, from the Marina	3594 New Blarney Castle

Co. KILKENNY.

		_			
3609	Kilken	ny, from New Park Road	3920	Kilken	ny—St. Mary's Church—Int.,
3611	,,	" Railway Station			looking East
3895		,, Altimont Hill	3922	,,	" " West
3896	,,	"	3921		,, ,, Bishop
	,,	". The River Nore	39-1	,,	Roth's Monument
3610	,,	Castle Lawn	2620		The Barracks
3897	"		3620		Patrick Street
3898	,,	" The Castle	3900		rattick Street
3612	,,	River Nore, showing St.	3902		(F) T) 1
		Canice's Cathedral	3901		The Parade
3613	,,	John's Bridge	3904	,,	and Bank
3899	,,	", ", from the River	3903	,,	High Street
3614	,,	The Castle—The Courtyard	3905	,,	Bank of Ireland [Nore
3615	,,	" from John's Bridge	3622	,,	St. Francis Abbey from the
3616	,,	,, ,, the Lawn	3924	,,	,, ,, Near View
3906	,,	" Entrance to	3923	,,	,, ,, Interior
3907	,,	,, Picture Gallery	3926		St. Franciscan Friary—Int.
3908	,,	,, ,, ,,	3925	,,	Tomb of the O'Sheas
3619	"	St. Canice's Cathedral	3927		St. John's Abbey-The Lan-
3911		Int look-	3930		The College [tern of Ireland
3911	,,	ing East	3928		St. Kieran's College
3912		West	3929		· ·
	,,	Marania of	4111		The Deanery "
3913	,,	Ormond's Tomb	4112		•
26.17		St. Mary's R.C. Cathedral			Sunset on the Nore
3617	,,		3581	,,	Early Morning on the Nore
3618	,,	" " Upright	3931	,,	View ,, ,,
3914	,,	,, ,, Int., look-	3932	,,	view ,, ,,
		ing East	3933	,,	" "
3915	,,	West	3934	,,	() () () () () () () () () () () () () (
3621	,,	Black Abbey	3935	,,	Study ,, ,,
3917	,,	"	3936	~ "·	
3918	,,	,, Interior	3623		it Abbey—Near View
3916	,,	,, ,, The Altar	3624		,,
3909	,,	The Butt's Chapel	3625		,, The Tower
3910	,,	St. John's Church	3626	,,	" The Nave
3919	,,	St. Mary's Church	3627	,,	"
		•			

Co. LIMERICK,

	the state of the s	
3652 L	imerick—Thomond's Bridge	3669 Limerick - St. Mary's Cathedral,
3653	,, showing	looking West
3 33	St. John's Cathedral	3670 ,, St. Michael's Square
3654	,, Wellesley Bridge	3671 ,, Percy Square and Rice's
3655	", ", " and William	10.
3656	"George Street Street	Monument 3672 ,, St. John's R.C. Cathedral
3657	" Tait's Monument and	3673 ,, ,, ,, looking E.
3 3,	Masonic Hall	3674 Adare - Manor House, from the
3658	" The Treaty Stone [Crescent	3675 [River
3659	" O'Connell Monument and	3676 ,, River Scene in the Earl of
3660	" Wellesley Bridge and the	Dunraven's Demesne
3661	" The Shannon [Shannon	3677 ,, Franciscan Abbey
3663	,, [dral	3678 ,, ,, The Chancel
3662	" View from St. Mary's Cathe-	3679 ,, ,, ,, Nave
3664	,, The Fitzgibbon Monument	3680 ,, ,, ,, East Window
3665	" St. Mary's Cathedral, Upright	3694 ,, White Abbey
3666	", ", " with Trees	3682 ,, Desmond's Castle, from the
3667	,, ,, ,,	3683 ,, ,, [River
3668	,, ,, ,, Int., looking E.	3685 View on the Shannon, Lough Derge

Co. CLARE.

3681 Castle Connell [in the Distance	3698 Kilkee—Distant View
3686 ,, ,, View from the Ferry	3699 ,, The Puffing Hole
3687 The Hermitage—Falls of Doona	3700 ,, Intrinsic Bay—Distant View
3688 The Falls of Doona	3701 ,, ,, ,, Near View
3689 ,, ,,	3702 ,, Bishop's Island
3690 ,, ,,	3703 ,, ,, ,,
3691 View on the Shannon	3704 ,, The Amphitheatre
3692 The Rapids of the Shannon	3705 Ross—Natural Bridge
3693, , , ,,	3706 ,, ,, ,,
3684 Killaloe	3707 ,, ,,
3695 Kilkee and Bay	3708 ,, ,, ,,
3696 ,, The Strand	3709 ,, under ,,
3697 ,, Near View	3710 ,, ,, ,,

Co. WATERFORD.

4113	Water	ford-Moonlight Effect	3954	Dunbro	ody Abbey
3937	,,	from Mount Misery	3955		" Near View
394 I	,,	", _ ",	3956	,,	" The Tower
3938	,,	,, River Suir	3957	,,	,, The Nave
3939	,,	and River Suir			oint Hill and River Suir, from
3940	٠,	from Cromwell's Rock		Tramor	e [Dunbrody Abbey
3942	,,	The Quay	3960	,,	and Strand
3943	,,	"	3961	,,	The Strand
3944	,,	,,	3962	,,	,,
3945	,,	,,		Dunmo	re and Harbour
3946	,,	,,	3964	,,	
3947	,,	**	3965	,,	
3951	,,		3966	,,	
3948	,,	Reginald's Tower	3967	,,	The Bay
3949	,,	The Adelphi Hotel	3968	,,	The Harbour
3950	,,	The Mall	3969		,,
3952	,,	The Cathedral	3970	,,	,,
3953	Dunbre	ody Abbey	3971	,,	" and Hotel

Co. ARMAGH.

					Chancel
4896	Arma	gh—General View [dral	4911	Arma	gh—The Cathedral—Interior—
4897	,,	College Street, showing Cathe-	4912	,,	The Cathedral — Interior —
4898	,,	Scotch Street ", ",			Nave, looking W.—Upright
4899	,,	Court House	4907	,,	,, ,, ,,
4900	,,	St. Mark's Church	4908	,,	The "Cathedral — Interior —
4901	,,	", ", seen through			Monument to the late Arch-
4902	,,	The Palace [the Trees			bishop Beresford, D.D.
4903	,,	The Cathedral and Market	4909	,,	The Cathedral — Interior —
4904	,,	" [Place			Monument to T. Molyneaux
4905	,,	,, Interior—Nave,	4910	,,	,, Dean Drelincourt
		looking E., showing Screen	4913	,,	R.C. Cathedral [looking E. Interior—Nave,
4906	,,	The Cathedral — Interior —	4914	,,	" Interior—Nave,
• •		Chancel and Choir	4915	,,	,, ,, West

Co. LOUTH.

						Viev	v from
4802	Carlingfor	d-The Bay and Clough-	4806	Carling	ford—King J	ohn's Ca	stle,
4803	,,	General View [more Stone		,,	Ruins at the I		tation
4804	,,	King John's Castle, show-	4808	,,	Dominican		
		ing Water	4809	,,	,,	,, Inte	rior
4805	,,	King John's Castle	4810	,,	Slieve Foy		

Co. DOWN.

4855 Newry—General View	4845Rosstrevor-Mourne Mountain, from
4856 ,, Hill Street, showing Cannon	Obelisk
	1816 from Obolish
	10. m 17 f
4858 ,, The Merchant's Quay	
4859 ,, Sugar Island Bridge & Assem-	4848 ,, Mourne Hotel, from Carling-
bly Room	ford Bay
4860 ,, Corry Obelisk	4849 ,, Mourne Hotel
4861 ,, Riverside Church	4826 ,, Irish Jaunting Car
4862 ,, St. Mary's Church	4827 ,, ,, Donkey
4863 ,, Unitarian Church	4868 Newcastle, from Slieve Donard
4864 ,, R.C. Cathedral	4869 ,, The Esplanade
4865 ,, Water Fall in the Glen	igno and Par
Unright	Annaclast Arms Hotal
. Of m Wierry in the Clan	Pollo Vyo Hotel
	1872 Prochytorian Church
4850 Narrow-water, from Warrenpoint	Dissas Chinna & Castle Daides
4851 ,, Castle, showing Mount Hall	4874 ,, River Shinna & Castle Bridge
4852 ,, ,, with boats in fore-	4875 ,, Slieve Donard
ground	4876 ,, Donard Lodge
4853 ,, ,,	4877 ,, ,, The Hermit's
4854 ,, The Ferry	Glen
4829 ,, Mount Hall	4878 ,, Donard Falls
4830 ,, Garden View	4879 Upper Donard Falls
4811 Warrenpoint—General View	1 iggs T away
40 - A from O'M wath	1.00. II. Jan Danaud Palla
The Duemonade	The Dustie Deides
	The Hamitte Cours
4814 ,,	
4815 ,,	4884 Bryansford—Roden Arms Hotel
4816 ,, The Esplanade	4885 ,, Entrance to Tollymore Park
4817 ,, The Beach	4886 ,, Tollymore Park House
4818 ,, R.C. Church	4889 ,, "L'EstrangeBridge
4828 ,, ,, Upright	4887 ,, ,, Foley Bridge
4819 ,, Havelock Place & Osborne	4888 ,, ,, Distant View
Terrace	4893 ,, ,, Near View
4820 ,, Havelock Place	4890 ,, The Hermitage
Yiou up the Lough from	View in the Glan
the Quay	The Casanda
The III-	TImmight
obaving Wind	Poor at the Cour
4023 ,, ,, snewing wind-	4894 ,, ,, Peep at the Saw Mills
The Course and Cours	
4824 ,, The Square and Cars	4794 Grey Abbey—A peep at, through the
4825 ,, The Church	Trees
4831 Rosstrevor—General View	4795 ,,
4832 ,, The Tram Cars	4796 ,, from the East
4833 ,, The Quay	4797 ,, Ancient Doorway
4834 ,, The Skating Rink	4798 ,, The Refectory
4835 ,, Woodside Hotel	4799 ,, Interior, looking West
4836 ,, View in	4800 ,, The Choir
4837 ,, Ruins of Old Church	South Transent
4838 ,, Church	4790 Donaghadee—Harbour and Moat
Obalish to Major Con Boss	The Harbarr
	1 112 22 22 3
4840 ,, Ancient Cross in Church Yard	1112 "
40.47	4793 " " Canada Viana
484I ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	4786 Bangor—General View
4842 ,, Bridge	4787 ,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
4843 ,, An Artist's Bit	4788 ,, The Beach
4844 ,, On the River	4789 ,, Parish Church

Co. ANTRIM.

						•
3972	Belf	ast-Donegall Place, from Linen	1 4096	Shan	e's Castl	e [ing
3973		High Street [Hall	4097		,,	from the Lough, Even
3974		Donegall Place, looking to-	3651			Ruins at
3975		,, [wards Linen Hall	4784		. ,,	from Lough Neagh
3976	,,	,, and Linen Hall			,,	Near Niew
		Bedford Street	4785		;,,	iveal iview
3977	,,	from Cave Hill		Antri		ia
3978	,,	View from Cave Hill	4102		Near Vi	
3979			4103	"	Round	Tower
3980		Queen's Bridge	4098		Castle	
3981	,,	Botanical Gardens		Larne		
3982	,,	Methodist College	4560	,,	Harbou	
3983	"	Post Office and Custom House	4561	,,	011"	and Esplanade
3985	٠,	Queen's College	4562	,,		et Hotel
3984	,,	,, Near View	4563	,,	The Ch	
3986	,,	Deaf and Dumb Asylum	4564	,,	Alms H	
3987	,,	", ", Near View		,,	Old Cas	
3988	,,	Presbyterian College	4566	,,	Town H	
3989	,,	Richardson's Warehouse	4110	Glena	ırm and	Castle
3990	,,	Ulster Hall	4104	,,	View at	
3991	,,	,, Bank	4105	,,	The Cas	stle
3992	,,	The Town Hall	4106	,,	,,	The Barbican
3993	,,	Jury's Imperial Hotel	4107	,,	General	View
3994	,,	Linen Hall—Back View	4108	,,	Near Vi	
3995	,,	,, Front View	4109	,,	The Bay	
3996	,,	County Court House	4555	Wate	rfoot	
3997	,,	[Ctation	4554			
3998		Northern Counties Railway	4553	The C	liffs of (Garron Tower
3999	,,	Ulster Railway Station	1550	Garro	n Tower	and Rocks
4000	"	Albert Memorial, High Street	4557			" Near View
4001	,,	,, ,, Victoria Street		,,	"	,, ivear view
4002	,,	Victoria St. & Albert Memorial	4558	Redb	,, av	
	>>	Albert Memorial		recub	ay	
4003	,,	The Custom House	4550	Garro	n Point	from Redbay
	,,	The Harbour Office			in Redb	
4005	,,	Ulster Bank				
4006	,,		4551	Arch	ay Castle	Pooles Dodhou
4007	,,	Elmwood Church	4552	Comba		Rocks, Redbay
4013	,,	st. Enoch's Church		Cushe		
4008	"	St. Enoch's Church	4542	,,	Valle	
4014	,,	,, Near View	4543	,,	Rive	
4009	,,	,, and Carlisle Memorial	4544	,,	View	
		Church [Church	4545	,,		s of Antrim Hotel
4015	,,	,, and Carlisle Memorial	4546	D 11	Cush	endall Hotel
4010	,,	,, Carlisle Circus		Ballyc	castie	al.
4011	,,	St. Patrick's R.C. Church	4539	,,	Chur	
4012	,,	The Clock Tower	4540	,, ,,	Antr	im Arms Hotel [Head
4016	,,	The Lough, View in		Giant'	's Causev	vay—Roveran Valley
4017	,,	" "Coming into Port"	3628	,,	,,	The Great Causeway
4018	,,	" "Homeward Bound"				and Roveran Valley
4020	,,	- ,, "Come to Anchor"				Head [Comb
4019	,,	On the Lurgan	3630	,,	,,	View from the Honey
4099		gal Castle	3631	,,		The Great Causeway
4100	,,	,, and Belfast Lough	3634	,,	* * *	The Honey Comb
	Carri	ckfergus, View at	3638	,,	,, '	The Stewcans [Chair
4022	,,	Harbour	3632	,,	,,	The Lady's Wishing
4023	,,	from the Water	3633	,,	,,	Lord Antrim's Parlour
3650	,,	C41-	3640	,,	,,	Port Na Spania
4024	,,	,, Near View	4047	,,	,,	The Stewcans
4026	,,	View in the Harbour	4049	,,	"	22
13	"		オーサブ	"	,,	"

Co. ANTRIM—continued.

		_	
4048	Giant's	Causeway, from the East	4081 Giant's Causeway—Pleaskin Head
4050	,,	,, Port Noffer	4082 ,, ,, The Giant's Fan
4051	,,	,, Port Moon	3645 ,, ,, The Loom, Upright
4052	,,	,, ,,	4083 ,, ,, Pleaskin Head ,,
4053	,,	,, ,,	4084 ,, ,, Spanish Head ,,
4054	,,	,, The Amphitheatre	4085 ,, Causeway Head ,,
4055	,,	,, The Hay Stacks, Port	
1 33		Moon [Alley	4087 ,, ,, Port Coon Cave
4056	,,	" The Giant's Bowling	4088 ,, ,, ,,
4057	,,	,, The Hen & Chickens,	3647 ,, ., Lovers' Leap ,,
1-37	- "	Port Moon	4449 ,, ,, from Picture
4058	,,	., The Boat Landing	4451 ,, from Picture [tage
4059	,,	" The King and Nobles	4090 ,, ,, Causeway Head Cot-
4060	,,	,, ,, ,,	4095A ,, ,, The Lady's Wishing
4061	,,	,, Bowling Alley and	Chair, with Portrait
7001	,,	King and Nobles	of old Irish Woman
4062		., The Nurse and Child	3452 ,, Eight Views on Sheet
4063	,,	,, The Giant's Gate	2452
4064	,,	Moor View	3455 , , , Twelve ,,
4065	,,		2455
4066	,,	", The Loom	4093 Carrick-a-Rede—The Rope Bridge
4067	,,	,, Sea Gull Island	3644 ,, with Man on ,,
4068	,,	,, Pleaskin Head, show-	4094 , Rope Bridge, from Island
	,,	ing Mother & Child	4095 ,, ,, View from
4 0 69	,,	,, The Honey Comb	3648 Dunluce Castle
4070	,,	,, The Giant's Granny	4091 ,, ,, Near View
3629	,,	,, End of Great Cause- way[ranValleyHead	4092 ,, and Rocks [Bridge 4089 ,, Portion of, showing
3639	,,	,, Port Noffer & Rove-	4567 Portrush, from Picture
3642	,,	,, Pleaskin Head, look to	4027 ,,
3641	,,	,, ,,	4028 ,,
3636	,,	" The Giant's Organ	4029 ,, [Bathing Place
3635	,,	" View showing Forma-	4030 ,, Crag Vara Terrace & Ladies'
0 00		tion of Columns	4031 ,, Presbyterian Church
3643	,,	" The Amphitheatre	4032 ,, Antrim Arms Hotel
3646	,,	,, The Giant's Head	4033 ,, Adam Clarke's Monument
4071	,,	" Lord Antrim's Parlour	, 4034 , Crag Vara Terrace
		with Portrait of Guide	4035 ,, showing Bridge
4072	,,	" The Giant's Well	4036 ,, ,, Monument & Presby-
4073	,,	,, Port Na Spania	4037 ,, White Rocks [terian Church
4074	,,	,, ,, ,,	4038 ,, Wave Effect at
4075	,,	", ",	4039 ,, ,,
4076	,,	,, Chimney Tops, from	4040 ,, ,,
, .	//	Port Na Spania	4041 ,, ,, ,,
4077	,,	, Wave Effect on Coast	4042 ,, ,,
4078	,,	,, The Hay Stack, Port	4043 ,, Arch in White Rocks, Upright
7-7-	,,	Moon [Head	4044 ,, Caves in ,,
4079	,,	, View from Pleaskin	4045 ,, Arch in ,,
4080	,,	,, Pleaskin Head	4046 , Wishing Arch
1	,,	**	

Co. LONDONDERRY.

4471	Coleraine	-Church	Stre	eet	4475	Coleraine	eThe Bann Bridge
4472	,,	Watersi	de		4476	,,	Waterside and Cloth-
4473	,,	Bridge S					workers' Arms Hotel
4474	,,	,,	,,	full length	4477	,,	Waterside-Distant View

Co. LONDONDERRY—continued.

4478 Coleraine—Town Hall 4479 Parish Church	4500	Londonderry—Shipping on the River Foyle [Roaring Meg
111,2	1	
4569 ,,,,,, Interior	4501	
4480 ,, The Manor House	4502	" " " Near View
4481 ,, Waterside with Yacht	4503	,, ,, ,,
4482 ,, The River Bann—The Cutts	4568	,, ,, ,,
4483 Castle Rock—The Strand	4504	,, Apprentice Boys' Memo-
4484 ,, ,, General View		rial Hall
4485 ,, ,, from the fields	4506	,, Foyle College
4486 Down Hill Castle	4505	,, River Foyle, from Magee
4534 Portstewart	4507	
4535 ,,	1 ' '	College
4536 ,,	4508	,, ,, ,, Near View
4537 ,, Near View of Church	4509	6.61 11.61 11
4487 Londonderry—General View	13	Shewing Entrance Gate
4488 ,, Bishop Street	4510	
4489 ,, Ship Quay Street	"	West End
449í ", Bishop Quay Gate	4511	,, ,, ,, East End
4492 ,, Ferry ,, ,,	4512	
4493 ,, Grocer's Battery	4514	
4494 ,, Court House	13.1	Nave, looking East
4495 ,, Imperial Hotel	4515	
4496 ,, Jury's ,,	4513	
Down Arms on Goto	4516	
Mouthown Donly		
1122	4517	,, ,, ,, Interior— Nave, looking East
	1,,,0	
4499 ,, ,, ,,	4518	,, ,, ,, west

Co. DONEGAL.

4519 Moville, showing Pier and Steamer 4520 ,, 4521 ,, 4522 ,, and Coast	4532 Buncrana—Lough Swilly Hotel 4533
4527 Buncrana	4523 Rathmullen—The Strand
4528 ,, Near View	4524 ,, Castle, with Figures
4529 ,, Castle	4526 ,, ,,
4531 On Lough Swilly	4525 , Ruins of Carmelite Priory

Co. FERMANAGH.

4916 F	Cnnisk	rillen	4920	Ennisk	illen—Colonel	Cole's Monu-
4917	,,	High Street	''		ment	[Island
4918	,,	Protestant Hall	4921	,,	Round Tower	on Devenish
4919	,,	Castle Coole	4922	,,	Ruins on Dev	enish Island

Princess Size, or 4 by 31/4.

ALSO FOR

Carte de Visite and Stereo Slides.

Co. DUBLIN.

```
5785 Dublin-Christ Church Cathedral -
4955 Dublin-Dame Street, from Trinity
              College
                                  [Street
                                                                  The Baptistery
           Gratton's Monument & Dame
                                           5786
                                                              North Aisle
4956
                                           5787
5763
                      ,, and College
                                                               The Organ
                                                   ,,
                                           5788
                                                              The Pulpit
                          Green
                                    fland
5764
                                           5789
                                                       St. Bartholomew's Church
                       and Bank of Ire-
        ,,
4957
4958
            Sackville Street
                                 [Ireland
                                           5790
                                                                            W. End
        ,,
                                           5791
                                                       Trinity Church, Rathmines
           Trinity College and Bank of
        ,,
                                           5792
                                                                      ,, Near View
                                 [Ireland
4959
           Moore's Statue and Bank of
                                                      Donnybrook Chapel
4960
                                           5793
           Bank of Ireland
                                                       Viceregal Lodge, from Lawn
                                           5794
4961
4962
           The Rotunda
                                                       Viceregal Lodge
                                           5795
           The Campanile, Trinity College
                                                       Chief Secretary's Lodge
4963
                                           5796
       ,,
4964
                                           5797
                                                      Earl of Carlisle's Monument,
                                                   ,,
           Winter Garden Palace
4965
                                                               Phœnix Park | Park
       ,,
4966
           The Four Courts
                                           5798
                                                       Wellington Monument Phœnix
                                                   ,,
           Chapel Royal [Forster Place
4967
                                           5799
5800
                                                       Phœnix Park
                                                   ,,
4968
                                                       View in Phœnix Park
           King William's Statue and
       ,,
                                                   ,,
           Shipping on the Liffey
                                           5801
4970
       ,,
                                                   ,,
                                           5802
                                                       Steele's Monument, Glasnevin
           Carlisle Bridge
4971
       ,,
                                                   ,,
                                           5803
           Custom House
                                                      O'Connell's Tomb
4972
                                                   ,,
           Shelbourne Hotel
                                           5804
4973
                                           5805
           Stephen's Green-North
                                                      Martyr's Memorial
5765
                                           5806
5767
                     and College of Sur-
                                                      Ruthven's Monument
5766
                     West
                                  [geons
                                           5807
                                                      Curran's Tomb
                  ,,
5768
           Merrion Square, North
                                           5808
                                                      View on the Dodder
       ,,
                                                  ,,
5769
                                           5809
           Grafton Street
       ,,
                                                  ,,
5770
                                           5810
                                                                     Lover's Walk
                                                  ,,
                                           5811
           The Castle-State Entrance
                                                      The Dodder
5771
                                                  ,,
                                           5812
                                                      Falls of the Dodder
           The City Hall
5772
           King's Bridge and Terminus
                                           5813
5773
                                                                      shewing Mill
       ,,
                                                      Old Mill on Dodder
5774
           Royal Barracks
                                           5814
       ,,
                                                  ,,
                                           5815 Howth
           Goldsmith's Statue
4976
                                           5816
           Burke's Statue
                                                        and Ireland's Eye
4977
           Smith O'Brian's Statue
                                           5817 Ireland's Eye
4975
           St. Patrick's Cathedral
                                           4978 Kingstown Harbour
4974
                                          4981
                   Int.—Nave, looking E.
5775
                                                  " from Killiney Hill
       ,,
                                          4982 Entrance to
5776
                                   West
       ,,
5777
5778
5779
5780
                                          4983 Kingstown Church
                    from Lady Chapel
       ,,
                                          4979 Obelisk and Killiney Hill
       ,,
               ,,
                       "North Aisle
                                          4980 Dalkey Island, from Killinev
       ,,
               ,,
                      Chapter Room
                                          5818
                                                     Hill
                                                  ,,
5781
           Christ Church Cathedral
                                          5819
                                                      Sorrento Terrace
5782
                                          5820 Killiney Bay
                   Near View
       ,,
               ,,
5783
                                          5821
                   Int.—Nave, looking E.
       ,,
               ,,
5784
                                          5822
                                                      from Ballybrack
                                  West
               ,,
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Co. WICKLOW.

	
5051 Bray	5853 Vale of Avoca—Peep through Fir
5823 ,, from Head	Trees
5824 ,, ,,	5854 ,, ,, View in
5825 ,, Esplanade	5855 ,, ,, Meeting of the Waters
5826 ,, Head	0.0
5827 ,, Quinsborough	5856 ,, ,, ,, Bell Rock
5828 ,, International Hotel	
	5065 ,, , and Jaunting Car 5858 ,, , Moore's Tree
5830 View from Dargle Rock	5064 Avoca, from Railway Station
5832 The Dargle	5859 Vale of Avoca—Wooden Bridge
5833 ,,	5061 ,, ,, Lion Arch
5835 ,,	5860 ,, ,, Meeting of Waters
5834 ,, Waterfall in	5066 ,, ,, Shelton Abbey
5836 ,, _ ,,	5067 ,, ,, ,,
5837 ,, Pebble	5070 Glendalough-Royal Hotel
5838 ,, Hole	5072 ,, The Deerstone [Tower
5839 ,, The Fisherman's Pool	5075 ,, Cathedral and Round
5840 ,, View in	5076 ,, Arch and Round Tower
5841 Under the Dargle Rock	5077 ,, The Round Tower
5842 The Dargle—View in	-06-
5054 ,, Hole	The Middle Lake
TOT2 View in	The Huner Lake
5052 ,, View in 5843 ,, Bridge	5070
5844 ,, The Vartrey Bridge	
5845 Powerscourt House 5846 Waterfall	7.71
	5073 ,, Royal Hotel — Garden
5847 ,, Near View	
5848 Devil's Glen, View in the	5057 View in Luggela [View
5849 ,, ,,	5058 Luggela Cottage
5831 ,, ,,	5083 Lough Dan
5069 ,, Salmon Pool	5082 ,, ,,
5068 ,, Waterfall in	5081 ,, ,,
5850 ,, ,,	5059 Laragh
5062 Vale of Avoca	5060 Glenmalure
5063 ,, ,,	5056 View in Vale of Clara
5851 ,, ,,	5055 Vale of Clara
5852 ,, ,,	5053 Glen of the Downs
	-

Co. KERRY.

KILLARNEY.

4984 The Landing Place at Innisfallen—	5001 Landing Place at Dinis Island, with
Upright	4991 Torc Cascade [Boat
4997 ,, ,, ,, ,,	4992 The Old Weir Bridge [Upright
4988 From Ross Island	4993 ,, shewing Rapids
4998 General View with rustic foreground	5006 ,, ,, ,,
4995 Ross Castle, from the Road	5006 4989 O'Sullivan's Cascade—Near View
5002 ,, ,, Lake [View	4990
4996 Muckross Abbey — Upright—East	4986 The Upper Lake—General View
5004 ,, ,, East View	4987 The Purple Mountains-Upright
5005 _ ,,	4999 ,, ,, ,,
5000 Colleen Bawn and Victoria Rocks	4999 The Gap of Dunloe—The Turnpike
4985 Landing Place at Dinis Island	5003 ,, ,, ,,

Co. CORK.

5007 Cork—Patrick's Bridge	5015 Queenstown, from Whitepoint
5008 , Father Mathew's Monument	5016 Monkstown
5009 ,, View from the Marina	5018 Whitepoint
5010 ,, Shandon Steeple	5019 Blarney Castle
5011 ,, Queen's College	5020 ,, ,, from River
5012 , St. Vincent's Chapel, from Dyke	5022 ,, ,, In the Groves
5013 ,, The Mardyke Walk	5025 New Blarney Castle
5863 ,, St. Finbar's Cathedral—E. End	5021 River Lee, from Road to Blarney
5864 ,, ,, West End	5023 ,, ,, ,,
5014 ,, Passage	5024 Carrigrohane Castle
5017 ,, View from Wellington Bridge	

Co. KILKENNY.

5026 Kilke	enny, from the Railway Station	5544	Kilke	nny—St. Canice's Cathedral—
5027 ,,	,, Green's Bridge	•••		Interior — Marquis of Or-
5530 ,,	,, Altimont Hill			mond's Tomb
5531 ,,	,, ,, ,,	5043	,,	The Barracks
5537 "	,, Castle Lawn	5037	,,	St. Mary's R.C. Cathedral
5028 ,,	,, River Nore	5545	,,	" Interior, looking E.
5536 ,,	,, The Castle	5546	,,	,, ,, West
5029 ,,	View on River Nore, showing	5038	"	Black Abbey
37 ,,	St. Canice's Cathedral	5547	,,	St. Mary's Church, looking W.
5030 ,,	John's Bridge	5548	,,	,, ,, East
5031 ,,	St. Francis' Abbey	5549	,,	St. Keiran's College
5532 ,,	Patrick Street	5550	,,	
F F 2 F		5551	"	St. John's Abbey—The Lan-
	High Street	3331	,,	tern of Ireland
	Bank of Ireland	5553		St. Francis' Abbey
5534 ,,	The Parade	5552	,,	The College
5540 ,,		5541	,,	
5034 ,,	The Castle, from the Lawn	5557	,,	Sunset on the River Nore
5035 ,,	,, John's Bridge	5553	,,	On the River Nore
5036 ,,	" Court Yard	5554	,,	17 >>
5538 ,,	,; Picture Gallery	5555	,,	
5539		5556		Study on the River Nore
5032 ,,	St. Canice's Cathedral	5039	Jerpo	int Abbey
5033 ,,	,, ,,	5041	,,	,, The Tower
5542 ,,		5040	,,	,, The Nave
5543 ,,	,, ,, ,, W.	5042	,,	,, ,,

Co. WATERFORD.

5559 ,, 5560 ,, 5561 ,, 5562 ,, 5564 ,, 5563 ,, 5566 ,, 5567 ,, 5567 ,, 5567	from Mount Misery and River Suir from Cromwell's Rock The Quay The New Post Office Reginald's Tower The Mall The Cathedral	5569 5570 5571 5572 5573 5574 5575 5576 5577	Tramore-	y Abbey, with Gate "," Interior —The Strand The Bay Harbour
5567 ,, 5568 Dunbrody A		5577 5578	"	Harbour

Co. LIMERICK.

5348	Limer	ick-The Shannon, from Wel-	5354	Lime	rick—St. Michael's Church		
		lesley Bridge	5355	,,	St. Mary's Cathedral		
5349	,,	Wellesley Bridge	5356	Adar	eWhite Abbey		
5350	,,	On Wellesley Bridge	5357		Manor House		
5351	,,	O'Connell's Monument and	5358	,,	Franciscan Abbey		
		Crescent	5359		A peep at Franciscan Abbey		
5352	,,	Fitzgibbon Monument [Hall	5360	,,	Desmond's Castle, from the		
5353	,,	Tait's Monument & Masonic	5361	,,	,, ,, [River		

Co. CLARE.

5362 Castle Connell 5364 ", ", View from 5365 ", ", from Ruins 5366 The Shannon, from Castle Connell 5367 ", ", ", " 5368 The Falls of Doona 5369 The Rapids of the Shannon	5370 Kilkee 5371 ,, West End 5372 ,, Intrinsic Bay 5373 ,, Off the Cliffs 5374 ,, The Amphitheatre 5375 Ross—Natural Bridge
5369 The Rapids of the Shannon 5363 Killaloe	5376 ,, ,, ,,

Co. ARMAGH.

					Last
6198	Arma		g 6208	Armag	gh—Cathedral—Nave, looking
-		Cathedral	6209	,,	" Monument to the late
6199	,,	General View, shewing R.O.	· .		Archbp. Beresford, D.D.
		Cathedral [dra		,,	Cathedral—Monument to T.
6200	,,	College St., shewing Cathe	-		Molyneux
6201	,,	Scotch ,, ,, ,,	6211		St. Mark's Church [the Trees
6203	,,	Court House	6212		,, ,, seen through
6204	,,	Cathedral and Market Place			The Palace
6205	,,	,, Near View	6214		R.C. Cathedral
6206	,,	" The Screen & Nav			,, looking East
6207	,,	" Nave, looking We	st 6216	,,	,, ,, West

Co. LOUTH.

									Station
6115	Carlin	gford-Ge	neral	View	6120	Carlin	gford Ri	ins n	ear Railway
6116	,,	The Bay &	k Clou	ighmore Stone	6121	,,	The Domi	nican	Priory
6117	,,	King Joh	n's Ca	astle, from the	6122	,,	,,	,,	Interior
6118	,,	,,	,,	[Water		,,	Slieve Foy	7	
6119	,,	,,	,,	View from	6124	,,	Remains	of Old	Wall

Co. DOWN.

6164	6164 Newry—General View			Narrow-water Castle & Mount Hall
6165	,,	Hill Street, shewing Cannon	6160	,, ,, with boats in
6166	,,	Sugar Island Bridge & Assem-	6161	" " foreground
		bly Rooms	6162	,, View from the Ferry
6167	,,	Corry Obelisk & Court House	6163	,, The Ferry
6168	,,	,, ,,	6157	" Mount Hall
6169	,,	St. Mary's Church	6158	" Garden View
6170	,,	Unitarian Church	6125	Warrenpoint—General View
6171	,,	Riverside Church	6126	,, , ,, with
6172	,,	R.C. Cathedral		Cornfield in foreground
6173	,,	Water Fall in the Glen	6127	,, The Esplanade
6174		Artistic Bit in the Glen	6128	

Co. DOWN-continued.

6129 Warrenpoint—The	Square, showing	6178	Newc	astle—Belle	Vue Hot	el
6130 ,, ,,	[Windmill	6179	,,	Presbyteria	an Church	
6131 ,, ,,	shewing Cars	6180	,,	Slieve Dor	ıard	[Bridge
6132 ,, Havelock	Place Terrace	6181	,,	River Sh	inna and	Castle
6133 ,, ,,	,, & Osborne	6182	,,	Donard Lo		
6134 ,, View up t	he Lough from	6183	,,	" Fal	ls	
6135 ,, The Churc	h [the Quay	6184	,,		per Falls	
6136 ,, R.C. Chur	ch	6185	,,	" Lov	wer ,,	
6137 , Carlingford	l Mountains	6186	,,	The Herm		
6138 Rosstrevor—Genera	l View	6187	• • •	,,	Cave	
6139 ,, The Tram Ca		6188	,,	Under Do	nard Falls	
6140 ,, The Quay		6189	Bryan	sford—Rod	len Arms I	Hotel
6141 ,, The Skating	Rink	6190	,,	Tollymore		
6142 ,, The Church		6191	,,	,,	,, House	$\lceil \text{Mills} \rceil$
6143 ,, View in		6192	,,	,,	" Peep at	the Saw
6144 ,, An Artistic I	3it [Ross	6194	,,	,,	,,L'Estran	geBridge
6145 ,, Monument to	Major-General	6193	,,	,,	,, Foley B	ridge —
6146 ,, Ancient Cross	s in Church Yard	-			N	ear View
6147 ,, Scene on the	River	6195	,,	,,	,, ,,	
6148 ,, Bridge		6196	,,	,,	" The He	rmitage
6149 ,, The Square a	ind Irish Jaunt-	6197	,,	,,	,, The Cas	cade
6150 ,, Irish Donkey		6109	Grey .	Abbey, a Pe	eep at	
6151 ,, from Obelisk	[Obelisk	6110	,,	from the	· Ēast	
6152 ,, Mourne Mo	ountains, from	6111	,,	The Ref	fectory	
6153 , Mourne Hote	el, from Carling-	6112	,,	The Cho	oir	
ford Bay		6113	,,	South T	ransept	
6154 ,, ,, ,,	View from	6114	,,	Ancient	Doorway	
6155 ,, ,, ,,	Near View	6107	Donag	ghadee—Th	e Harbour	
6156 ,, Woodside He	otel	6108	,,	- ,,	,, and	Moat
6175 Newcastle, from Slie	eve Donard	6104		or—General		
6176 ,, The Esplanac		6105	,,	,,	,,	
6177 ,, Annesley Art		6106	,,	Parish Chu	ırch	

Co. ANTRIM.

5579 1	Belfa	st—Donegal Place	5602	Belfast-Elmwood Church
5580	,,	Queen's Bridge	5603	,, Botanical Gardens
5581	,,	Albert Memorial	5604	
5582	,,	Clock Tower	5605	// O1- Til
5583		Custom House	5606	" fr. 4 G Trus co.1
2202	,,	Dr. Cook's Statue		΄ 101 · τ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
5584	,,		5607	" The Lagan, from Queen's
5585	,,	Imperial Hotel, Donegal Place		Donegal Castle
5585 5586	,,	Ulster Hall	5628	,, ,, View from
5587	,,	,, Railway Station	5629	,, ,, ,,
5588	,,	Bedford Street	5608	Carrickfergus—The Harbour
5589	,,	Ulster Bank		Antrim
5590	,,	Linen Hall	5631	,, The Castle
5591	,,	St. Enoch's Church [Church	5632	" Round Tower
5592	,,	,, and Carlisle Memorial	6102	,, ,,
5593	,,	County Court House		Shane's Castle, Ruins at
5594	,,	Harbour Office	5633	,, ,,
5595	,,	Queen's College	6103	,, ,, and Lough Neagh
5596	,,	Methodist College Station		Larne
5597	"	Northern Counties Railway	5929	,, Olderfleet Hotel
5598		Post Office	5930	Daniah Chamb
	,,	Presbyterian College		The Almer II
5599	,,	Richardson's Warehouse	5931	The Old Code
5600	"		5932	,, The Old Castle
5601	,,	Carlisle Memorial Church	5933	,, Town Hall

Co. ANTRIM-continued.

5634 Glenarm	5617 Giant's Causeway-Port na Spania
5635 ,, The Castle	5618 ,, ,, The Giant's Gate
5636 ,, ,, The Barbicει	5619 ,, ,, ,,
5925 Garron Tower and Rocks	5620 ,, The Amphitheatre
5926 ,, ,,	5621 ,, The King and Nobles
5927 ,, ,, Cliffs of	5622 ,, ,, Lord Antrim's Parlour
5922 Redbay	5623 ,, ,, Nurse and her Child
5923 Garron Point, from Redbay	5624 ,, ,, The Key Stone
5924 Redbay—Arch in Red Rocks	5625 ,, ,, The Lady's Wishing
5917 Cushendall	Chair and Portrait
5918 ,, Valley of	of Old Irish Woman
5919 ,, Riverside	5626 ,, ,, Causeway Head Cot-
5920 ,, Hotel	5047 ,, ,, Pleaskin ,, [tage
5921 ,, The Glens of Antrim Hotel	5048 ,, ,, Port Noffer & Rove-
5914 Ballycastle	ran Head [long way
5915 ,, Church	5049 ,, ,, Lady's Wishing Chair
5916 ,, Antrim Arms Hotel	5046 Carrick-a-Rede—Rope Bridge
5614 Giant's Causeway—Spanish Head	5609 Portrush
5615 ,, ,, Hen & Chickens, Port	5610 ,,
5044 ,, ,, The Organ [Moon	5934 ,, from Picture
5045 ,, ,, The Loom	5611 ,, Arch in White Rocks
5616 ,, Hay Stacks, Port	5612 ,, Wishing Arch
Moon	5613 ,, On the Coast at

Co. LONDONDERRY.

5871 Coleraine—Waterside	5886 Londonderry—Grocer's Battery
5872 ,, Church Street	5887 ,, Northern Bank
5873 ,, Bridge Street	5888 ,, Court House [Roaring Meg
5874 ,, Waterside	5889 ,, Walker's Monument and
5875 ,, The Bann Bridge	5890 ,, ,,
5876 ,, Town Hall	5891 ,, Imperial Hotel
5877 ,, Parish Church	5892 ,, Jury's Hotel
5878 ,, Manor House	5893 ,, St. Columb's Cathedral
5879 Castle Rock and Bay	5894 ,, ,, Nave, looking West
5880 ,, ,,	5895 ,, ,, East
5912 Portstewart—General View	5896 ,, ,, The Porch
5913 ,, and Church	5897 ,, R. C. Cathedral — Nave,
5881 Londonderry—Bishop Street	5898 ,, Magee College [looking E.
5882 ,, Ship Quay Street	5899 ,, Foyle College
5883 ,, Bishop Quay Gate	5900 ,, On the Quay
5884 ,, Ferry ,,	5901 ,, ,,
5885 ,, Derry Arms on Gate	5902 ,, ,,

Co. DONEGAL.

5903 Moville—General View 5904 ,, with Artistic Foreground 5905 ,, and Coast View 5909 Buncrana	5910 Buncrana Castle 5908 ,, Ruins of O'Dougherty Castle 5906 Rathmullen Castle 5907 ,, Ruins of Carmelite Priory

Co. FERMANAGH.

6218 ,, High Street 6222	,, Devinish Island, Ruins on
6219 ,, Protestant Hall 6223	", ", ", Round Tower

Carte de Visite Size.

ALSO FOR

Stereo Slides.

Co. KERRY.

KILLARNEY.

```
5116 General View of the Lakes
                                        5100 The Meeting of the Waters
                                        5101 A Peep from Dinis Island
5099 A Peep through the Trees
                                        5102 Dinis Pool
5106 View from Ross Island
                                        5104 Meeting of the Waters, from Dinis
5107 Glena Bay
       " and the Tommies
5108
                                                Island
          Mountains
                                        5105 The Long Range
5110
5111 On the Lake-Rustic Foreground
                                        5113 Eagle's Nest Mountain
                                        5114 Torc Lake—Artistic foreground
5112 From Ross Island, looking towards
                                        5118 Dinis Pool
       Glena
                                        5121 Torc Lake
5115 Innisfallen, Landing Place at
                                                                         [Boat
                                        5126 Landing Place at Dinis Island, with
5117 Scene on the Lake
5119
                                        5130
                                        5129 Torc Mountains
5120 Entrance to Lake
                                        5131 Torc Lake through the Trees
5124 A Peep at
                                                   ,, from Kenmare Road
5132 Scene on the ,,
                                        5135
                                        5138 Devil's Island & Mangerton Moun-
5136 Innisfallen Island
5143 The Queen's View at Glena
                                        5139 Jackeyboy Bay
                                                                         [tains
5122 Lower Lake and Torc Mountains
                                        5140
                                        5153 Colleen Bawn Rock
5149 Innisfallen Chapel
5150
                                        5154
                                                          Caves
        ,,
                                        5155 O'Donaghue's Wine Cellars
5151
        ,,
            The Friar's Grave
                                                        Stables
5152
                                        5156
4990 O'Sullivan's Cascade
                                        5162 Old Weir Bridge—Distant View
                 " Approach to
                                        5163
5158
        ,,
                                                ,,
                  " View from
                                        5164
                                                            Shewing Rapids
5159
                                                ,,
5175 Muckross Abbey—East View
                                                            Seen under Arbutus
                                        5165
                 " S.W. View
                                        5157 Torc Cascade
5176
                                                                        Trees
        ,,
                 ,, West View
                                        5166 Geerameen Bridge
5177
                 ,, Chancel and Great
                                        5167 Brickeen Bridge-Near View
5178
                                        5168
                       East Window
                    West Doorway
                                        5169 Gap of Dunloe-Distant View
        11
                 "
                 ,, Nave, looking East
5180
                                        5170
                                                ,,
                                                      ,,
                                                         Entrance to
        ,,
                 ,, The Cloisters
                                                         Serpent Lake & Bridge
5181
                                        5171
        ,,
5182
                 " South Transept
                                        5172
                                                         The Turnpike
                                                ,,
                 ,, Chancel and Nave
5183
                                        5173
        ,,
                 ,, View from Western
5184
                                        5174 Dunloe Castle
5185 Glena Cottage
                            Doorway
                                        5189 Aghadoe—Ruins of
5186 Ross Castle, from the Road
                                                   View from
                                        5190
                     " Lake
5187
                                        5191
5188
                                                  Ancient Doorway
                                        5192
5193 Muckross House
                                        5199 Cottage on Dinis Island
5194 Entrance to Muckross Demesne
                                        5103 A Peep at the Upper Lake
5198 Forrester's Cottage on Ross Island | 5109 Part of Upper Lake
```

Co. KERRY-continued.

5125 Upper Lake and Oak Island	5200 Colton Castle
5127 ,, and Purple Mountains	5201 Station Hotel, Killarney
5133 ,, ,, ,,	5202 Bishop's Palace, ,,
5128 ,, Group of Islands	5203 Interior of R.C. Cathedral, ,,
5134 View from Tunnel Rock	5085 Kenmare Suspension Bridge
5137 The Reeks	5086 ,, Blackwater Bridge
5147 ,, Distant View	5087 Ardfert Abbey—The Cathedral
5142 Entrance to Upper Lake	5088 ,, East Window
5144 Upper Lake, from Tunnel Rock	5089 ,,
5145 The Road to the Tunnel	5090 ,, The Tower
5146 The Tunnel	5091 ,, Part of Cloisters
5148 Black Valley	5092 ,, Ancient Saxon Doorway
5123 Derricunnitry—The Ford at	5093 ,, The Cloisters
5160 ,, Čascade	5094 ,, The Nave
5161 ,, Seen from below	5095 ,, East Window [View
5196 ,, Cottage	5096 ,, The Cloisters — Near
5197 ,, showing Falls	5097 Dromore Castle
5195 Kenmare House	5098 ,, ,,

Co. CORK.

5204 Cork—Patrick's Bridge and Quay	5237 Queenstown—View from W. Beach
5205 ,, The Grand Parade—East Side	5236 Monkstown Ferry
5206 ,, ,, ,, West ,,	5238 ,, Castle
Danois Overs and St. Mauric	5224 Blarney Castle
The Couth Mall [Chanel	Distant Trians
	1 3 3 " " "
5209 ,, The Corn Exchange	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
5210 ,, Patrick Street	5227 ,, The Groves of Blarney
5211 ,, St. Patrick's Chapel	5228 Kilcrea Abbey—S.E. View
5212 ,, The Shandon Steeple	5229 ,, ,, Nave & S. Transept
5213 ,, St. Mary's Chapel	5230 ,, ,, looking West
5214 ,, The Provincial Bank	5239 Glengarriff—Eccles Hotel
5216 ,, Glanmire Hill	5240 ,, ,, ,,
5217 ,, The Scots' Church	5241 ,, The Bay
5218 ,, Patrick's Bridge, from Mer-	5242 ,, The Harbour
chants' Quay	rain "
	Cucar Loof Mountain and
5219 ,, ·looking down the Lee	
5220 Passage	
5221 Glenbrook	5246 ,, The Church
5222 Blackrock Castle	5247 ,, Cromwell's Bridge
5223 ,, ,, [Spy Hill	5248 ,, ,, & the Rapids
5215 Queenstown — The Scots' Church,	5249 ,, Mouth of the River Proudley
5231 ,, from Spy Hill	5250 ,, Coast Scene, from Road to
5232 ,, The Crescent	Berehaven
5233 ,, The Harbour	5252 Gougane Barra
5234 ,, showing Haulbowline Island	5251 Keim-en-eigh Pass
7 77 6 777 7 1	rara
5235 ,, View from West Beach	5253 ", ",

Co. MAYO.

255 Cong Abbey The Cloisters	5255A Cong Abbey—Ancient Doorway
------------------------------	----------------------------------

Co. KILKENNY.

	Kilke	enny, from the Railway Station Castle			ny—St. Keiran's College t Abbey, from the N.E.
5257	,,	,, =	52/2	Jerpomi	Abbey, from the N.E.
5259	,,	,, Nore	5273	,,	,, ,, ,,
5258	,,	St. John's Bridge	5271	,,	,, South Transept, look-
5260	,,	Black Abbey			ing East
5261	•	,, and R.C.Cathedral	5274	,,	,, The Nave
5262		The Castle, from John's Bridge	5275	,,	"South Transept, from
5263	,,	", ", Lawn	3 .3	• • •	Nave
5264	,,	", ", River	5276	,,	"North "
5265	,,	The Castle, Entrance to	5277	,,	" View from South Aisle
5266	,,	" ,, Court Yard	5278	,,	,, Interior
5267	,,	,, ,, ,,	5279	,,	,, North Side of Nave
5268		St. Mary's R.C. Cathedral	5280	,,	,, Ancient Tomb
	,,	Tet lealing Fact	5200	"	,, almoione komb
5269	,,,	,, Int., looking East	1		

Co. LIMERICK.

5284 L	ime	rick—Thomond's		5294	Adare	-Francis	can A	bbey
5285	,,	. ,,	" & King	5295	,,	,,	,,	
		John's Castle		5297	,,	,,		East Window
5286	,,	The Treaty Stor	ne	5298	,,	,,		S. Transept
5287	,,	St. Mary's Cath	edral	5299	,,	,,		The Cloisters
5288	,,	,, Int., l	ooking W.	5296	,,	Black Al		
5289	,,	,,	" E.	5301	,,	Desmond		ıstle
5290 A	dare	-Manor House		5300	Kilma	allock ${f A}$ bl	ey	
5291	,,	" Nea	ar View	5302	Askea	iton, from	the F	Ruins
5292	,,	White Abbey		5303	,,	The Cloi	sters	
5293	,,	,,		5304	,,	South Tr	ransep	t

Co. TIPPERARY.

5306 5307	Ruins a	nd Ro	the Rock ock of Cashe el—Cormac	l—S.View	5314	,,	oss Åbl	el—North Transept Ancient Tomb bey—East View
5308	,,	,,	,,	,,	5316	,,	,,	Tomb of the Countess
5309	,,	,,	North Side	е				of Desmond
5310	,,	,,	East ,,		5317	,,		The Transept
5311	,,	,,	West ,,		5318	,,	,,	Chapel in South
5312	,,	,,	showing An	cient Cross				Transept

KING'S COUNTY.

				[Lesser Cross
5281 Ruins of Clonmacnois—The Round	5282	Ruins	of	Clonmacnois—W. View of
	5283			,, St. Keiran's Cross

Co. ANTRIM.

5346 Carrickfergus Castle		5333	Giant's	Causeway-Pl	easkin Head	
5347 Shane's Castle		5334	,,	,, The Loc	m	
5319 Giant's	Causeway—End of Great	5335	,,	,, Horizon	tal Formations	
50)	Causeway	5336	,,	,, Giant's (Organ	
5320 ,,	,, Great Causeway	5337	,,	" Port Co	on Cave	
5321 ,,	,, Honey Comb	5338	,,	,, Dunkerr		
5322 ,,	,, View from Honey Comb	5339	,,	,, View in	White Rocks	
5323 ,,	,, Lady's Wishing Chair	5343	Dunluce	e Castle		
5324 ,,	", ", Near View	5340	,,	,, and Co	ast	
5325 ,,	,, The Stewcans	5341	,,	,, Near V		
5326 ,,	,, Port Noffer & Roveran	5342	,,	,, Shewin	g Bridge	
	Valley Head	5344		a-Rede-Rope		
5327 ,,	" The Chimney Tops	5345	,,	_ ,,,	, Near View	
5328 ,,	,, Port na Spania	1202	Giant's	Causeway—Ei	ght Views on	
5329 ,,	" Port Coon & Sea Gull	1203	,,	,, ,,	,, [Sheet	
30) "	Island	1204	,,	,, Twelve		
5330 .,	,, The Giant's Head	1205	,,	,, ,,	,,	
5331 ,,	,, Pleaskin Head	5865	,,	,, from Pi		
5332 ,,	,, ,,	5866	,,	,, ,,		
JJJ- "	77	5	"	"		



LIST OF POULTON & SON'S

PERMANENT AUTOTYPE ENLARGEMENTS.

30 by 24 Inches.

IRISH.

I Killarney-Muckross Abbey

Torc Lake

Ross Castle

2 Blarney Castle, co. Cork

6 Carrick-a-Rede-View from Island

ENGLISH.

7 Stratford - on - Avon - Shakespear's | 10 Derbyshire-High Tor, Matlock Bath

Birthplace
Holy Trinity Church, where
Shakespear is Purish
11 ,, Chatsworth House
12 ,, Haddon Hall Shakespear is Buried

9 Derwentwater, Cumberland

15 Warwickshire-Kenilworth Castle

18 by 24 Inches.

IRISH.

Killarney—Muckross Abbey
Torc Lake
Ross Castle

2 Blarney Castle-Co. Cork

5 Belfast Lough—"Nearing Home" 6 Carrick-a-Rede—View from the Island

47 The Giant's Causeway
48 Dunluce Castle

ENGLISH.

7 Stratford - on - Avon — Shakespear's

Birthplace

Holy Trinity Church, where Shakespear is Buried [Crag 9 Cumberland-Derwentwater & Walla

10 Derbyshire-High Tor, Matlock Bath Chatsworth House ΙI

Haddon Hall 12

34 Lion's Head Rock, Dovedale ,,

Tissington Spires ,, ,,

The Dale, from Reynard's Cave, Dovedale

Ashborne Church

38 Derbyshire—Tissington Hall

The Pavilion, Buxton 39

The Crescent ,,

Cave Dale and Peveril Castle 4 I ,, Cave Dale and Peveril Castle Peak Cavern—"Peveril of the 42

43 Lichfield Cathedral ſPeak"

13 Winchester ,,

14 Carlisle

23 Beverley Minster
15 Warwickshire—Kenilworth Castle
16 Eton College
17 Hastings—Fairlight Glen
18 ,, Hollington Church

" Hollington Church

ENGLISH-continued.

19 Hastings, from the Rocks 20 Weymouth Bay 21 Portland—General View 22 , Bow and Arrow Castle 24 Yorkshire—King and Queen Rock, Flambro [Foreground 25 ,, Whitby Abbey, with Cattle in 26 ,, ,, Interior 27 ,, ,, Side View 28 ,, Pickering Castle 29 ,, Rivaulx Abbey 33 Saltburn-by-Sea—The Grounds 44 Great Yarmouth—St. Nicholas Church 45 ,, ,, The Market Place [Boat 46 ,, ,, The Quay, with London 49 Hants—Lymington Parish Church 50 Hythe—Saltwood Castle	51 Hythe—Crypt of Church, with Remains of the Danes 52 Sandgate and Shorncliffe Camp 53 Folkestone—General View 54 Broadstairs—The Bay 55 Thanet—St. Peter's Church 56 Old Herne Church 57 Study of a Yacht 58 A Group of Yachts 59 Eastbourne—Grand Parade 60 , Beachy Head 61 Hurstmonceux Castle 62 Pevensey Castle 63 Oxford—High Street [lene Tower 64 ,, Bird's Eye View from Magda- 65 ,, Magdalene Tower 66 ,, College, from the Fields
40 Hants—Lymington Parish Church	65 Magdalene Tower
50 Hytne—Saitwood Castle	oo ,, ,, College, from the Fields

SCOTCH.

30 Ayr-Sandgate Buildings

| 31 Ayr-Burns's Monument

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

32 Jersey-Mount Orguel Castle

These can be had mounted, or as scraps to roll, and additions will be made to the series from time to time.



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SKETCHES OF IRISH WIT & HUMOUR.

Mounted on Toned Cards with descriptive Letter-Press

Mounted on Toned Cards, with descriptive Letter-Press.					
r Coing to the Dodg	. V. Trich Chinning Wharl				
Going to the Beds	48 Irish Spinning Wheel				
2 Coming from the Beds	49 "I'm an Irish Lad"				
3 The Haulin' Home of the Bride	50 Horse Dealer and Tourist				
4 The Outward Bound	51 Raising the Roof [with Dialogue				
5 The Homeward Bound	52 Daniel O'Connell and Biddy Moriarty,				
6 The Haulin' Off of the Bride	53 Larry Doolan—A Sketch from Life				
7 Paddy an' the Pig 8 ,, wid his Pig	54 Paddy an' his Pig				
unie mu erre	55 "The Low-Backed Car," with Song 56 "Fascination"—before Punch				
9 "Morrow, Pat. Where are you Goin' wid de Pigs?" [Old	57 "Meditation"—after Punch				
10 Rint Day and Jameson's Sivin Year	58 Mr. Cornelius O'Rafferty, Eshquire!				
11 Arrah-na-Pogue, or Irish Courtship	59 Donnybrook Fair in the Ra'al Ould				
12 Daniel O'Connell and Biddy Moriarty,	Times—A Sketch from Life				
with dialogue (showing four courts)	60 The Birth of an Heir				
13 Injustice to Ireland! [Gallery	61 Love and Whisky				
14 Paddy's Visit to his Landlord's Picture	62 The Unconvaynience of Single Life				
15 Good Whiskey Patrick St., Cork	63 A Ra'al Convaynience				
16 Pat and Father Mathew—A Scene in	64 The Jig—Air, "St. Patrick's Day"				
17 Tea or Whiskey	65. The Melody—Air, "The Angels' Whis-				
18 The Experiment	66 The Accepted and the Rejected [per"				
19 Kissing the Blarney Stone	67 Want a Car, yer Honner?				
20 Larry Doolan Bothering a Tourist	68 Refreshment—after Landseer				
21 The Onconvaynience of Married Life!	69 Pat and his Master				
22 "The Boyne Water"	70 At Widdy Malone's				
23 Pat and his Pay	71 The Accepted				
24 Larry Doolan as a Sandwich Beds	72 The Rejected				
25 The Jig-A Scene at the Strawberry	73 ,, (Nicol)				
26 The Pleasures of an Outside Car	74 The Accepted (Nicol)				
27 An Irish Frontispiece	75 Barney's Blarney and the Widdy's				
28 The Parish Doctor and his Physic	Reply [Freshman				
29 A Tipperary Boy going a-Courting	76 Trinity College, Dublin — A Young				
30 Lanigan's Ball, with Song	77 Larry Ashaimt of his Clergy				
31 First Day on Guard at the Castle	78 Bewilderin' the Tourists—A Scene at				
32 The Tipperary Boyat his Colleen's Door	the Gap of Dunloe				
33 Jarvey and Tourist	79 Truth, Mercy, and Justice				
34 Cheap Whiskey	80 Irish Manufactures				
35 "St. Patrick's Day"	81 Pat's Conundhrum [Kathleen				
36 Paddy the Barber	82 Barney kept out in the Cold by his				
37 Pat and his Fare	83 Arrival of the Young Master				
38 Use of a Trunk	84 Pat's Bewildhermints [Patthern				
39 The Jig by the Cross Way	85 St. Patrick's Day—Dressing for the				
40 The Ra'al Convaynience of Single Life	86 Kissing the Ra'al "Blarney Stone"				
41 Irish Car versus Tram	87 The Last New Thing in Begging				
42 Terrance and the Law	88 Who dar' Sthand on the Tail of me				
43 Teetotaller!	Coat? [Biddy's Rights				
44 The Pleasures of the Lakes	89 Paddy under "Home Rule" and				
45 The Lady's Wishing Chair—A Scene	90 Edinburgh, from Calton Hill				
at the Causeway	91 Donnybrook Fair—The Preparation 92 ,, At the Fair				
46 The Blind Girl at the Holy Well	D coulto				
47 Irish Jaunting Car	93 ,, ,, Results				

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Ayr

Dumfries

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Jersey

ALL ...

Sark -

| Gretna

Alderney Guernsey

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